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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SIR JAMES CLARK ROSS.

Voyage of H. M. S. Erebus and Terror to the Antarctic Continent. 2 Vols. J. Murray.

It is with pleasure, amid all the trifling productions, and stale and repeated compilations of the season, that we sit down to a work like this,—a sterling and solid work, which does high honour to British science, perseverance, and intrepidity. Between three and four years—from 1839 to 1843—were passed by Sir James Ross and Capt. Crozier, and their firm-minded companions of every class and rank, in prosecuting the arduous duties of this great adventure; the results of which demonstrate the wisdom and foresight of all the preparations, and the unsurpassed care and ability of those to whom the command and direction of the whole was confided. Cleaving their way through stormy seas, untracked by the prow of vessel; forcing through mountains of thick-ribbed ice, or enchained in boundless gelid masses, stretching as far as eye could see; wrapt in the gloom of impenetrable mists; freezing beneath the pole; spreading their sails like birds, and moving themselves, as it were, on the outer boundary of our world, where hardly aught else possessing life was to be found, in air, in water, or on earth, and where even vegetable existence ceased,—they present a noble spectacle to contemplate, of human enterprise, and fortitude, and endurance. Here was Science pursuing her difficult way, as calmly and as regularly as if in the leisure of the learned institution, and with all the appliances of the museum; and botany, and geology, and geography, and zoology, and meteorology, and every concomitant branch of philosophical inquiry and investigation, were cultivated with a success which has added vastly to our general knowledge, and thrown new lights upon some of the most important questions which occupy the researches of mankind.*

The track and outlines of this immortal voyage have been given to the public, we may boast without presumption, primarily in the *Literary Gazette*, which published a full description of its outfit and departure, several interesting accounts received during its progress, and finally a deeply interesting narrative of its happy return. To these we refer (if reference be needful) the possessors of our volumes since 1839; and proceed at once to Kerguelen Island, discovered by a lieutenant of that name in the French navy, in 1772; and which now furnished much curious observation to its English explorers. A view of Christmas Harbour, which illustrates its appearance, combines as much of the sublime and beautiful, to which we may add the picturesque, as we ever witnessed in a picture. And we may here note, that the illustrations are worthy of the work, and the maps and charts, &c.

* We cannot resist putting a note from the text here which speaks for itself:

"The 17th, being Sunday, our people had a day of rest after their labours. I may here mention, that it was our invariable practice every Sunday to read the Church-service, and generally a short sermon afterwards; and it is remarkable how very seldom, during the whole period of our voyage, that either the severity of the weather, or the circumstances of the expedition, were such as to interfere with the performance of this duty. Few could have had more convincing assurances of the providential interpositions of a merciful God; and I do believe, there was not an individual in either of the ships who did not regret when we were unavoidably prevented assembling, for the purpose of offering up our prayers and thanksgivings to our Almighty Guide and Protector."

Enlarged 77.]

of rare excellence and value. Of the island it is stated:

"On the south side of the harbour is the extraordinary rock noticed by Cook, and which forms so conspicuous an object in his accurate drawing of this place." It is a huge mass of basalt, much more recent than the rock on which it rests, and through which it seems to have burst in a semi-fluid state. It is upwards of five hundred feet thick, and rests upon the older rock at an elevation of six hundred feet above the level of the sea; and it was between these rocks of different ages that the fossil trees were chiefly found, and one exceeding seven feet in circumference was dug out and sent to England. Some of the pieces appeared so recent, that it was necessary to take it in your hand to be convinced of its fossil state; and it was most curious to find it in every stage, from that of charcoal, lighting and burning freely when put in the fire, to so high a degree of silicification as to scratch glass. A bed of shale, several feet in thickness, which was found overlaying some of the fossil trees, had probably prevented their carbonisation when the fluid lava poured over them. A still more extraordinary feature in the geology of this island is, the numerous seams of coal, varying in thickness from a few inches to four feet, which we found imbedded in the trap-rock; the positions of two of the larger of these seams are marked on the annexed plan. Whether the coal is in sufficient abundance ever to be of commercial importance, we had not the opportunity of ascertaining; but at the present day, when steam-vessels are traversing every portion of the ocean, it may not be unworthy a more extended examination; for in no situation would it be more desirable to have a coal depot than at this island, lying, as it does, immediately in the high road to all our Indian and Australasian colonies, abounding with excellent harbours, and at a convenient distance from the Cape of Good Hope."

Surgeon M'Cormick's geological report details all the peculiarities at length; and Surgeon Hooker's botanical observations are no less interesting for the naturalist, though now nearly destitute of a spirit, and with a flora only numbering eighteen, whilst Spitzbergen shews forty-five species of flowering plants. Yet "there remains one plant which demands particular attention—the famous cabbage of Kerguelen Island, hitherto unpublished, first discovered during Captain Cook's voyage. Specimens, together with a manuscript description, under the name of *Pringlea*, were deposited, in the collection formed by Mr. Anderson, in the British Museum, where they still exist. To a crew long confined to salt provisions, or, indeed, to human beings under any circumstances, this is a most important vegetable; for it possesses all the essentially good qualities of its English namesake, whilst, from its containing a great abundance of essential oil, it never produces heartburn or any of those disagreeable sensations which our pot-herbs are apt to do. It abounds near the sea, and ascends the hills to their summits. The leaves form heads of the size of a good cabbage-lettuce, generally terminating an ascending or prostrate stalk; and the spike of flowers, borne on a leafy stem, rises from below the head, and is often two feet high. The root tastes like horse-radish, and the young leaves or hearts resemble in flavour coarse mustard and cress. For one hundred and thirty days our crews required no fresh vegetable but this, which was for nine weeks regularly served out with the salt beef or pork; during which time there was no sickness on board."

"Of land animals (continues the narrative) we saw none; and the only traces we could discover of there being any on this island were the singular footprints of a pony or ass, found by the party detached for surveying purposes, under the command of Lieutenant Bird, and described by Dr. Robertson, 'as being three inches in length and two and a half in breadth, having a smaller and deeper depression on each side, and shaped like a horse-shoe.' It is by no means improbable that the animal has been cast on shore from some wrecked vessel. They traced its footsteps for some distance in the recently fallen snow, in hopes of getting sight of it, but lost the tracks on reaching a large space of rocky ground which was free from snow. There is, however, abundance of food for cattle. The sheep we landed from our ships thrive wonderfully on the grass, and soon got into good condition; they also became so very shy that we were obliged to shoot them when wanted for our tables; one of mine managed to evade our most active sportsmen, and was left there when we took our departure. I regretted I had not brought with me some useful animals from the Cape of Good Hope, to have stocked the land. Of marine animals, the sea-elephant and several species of seals were formerly in great abundance, and annually drew a number of vessels to these shores in pursuit of them. They have now, after so many years of persecution, quite deserted the place, or have been most completely annihilated. One very fine specimen of the sea-elephant was shot at Christmas Harbour during our stay, as also were a few seals."

"Several kinds of fish were seen, and a large collection was made, amongst them were many new species. In the account now publishing by Dr. Richardson, he has described two new genera, under the names *Notothenia*, of which three species were found here, and *Chamethys*, of which there is yet only one known species, *Rhinoceratus*; it has a general resemblance to the gurnards and prionotes: all the species of these two genera inhabit the kelp-weed of the shores of the harbour; they were taken by the hook, and proved acceptable to the table, being some of them a foot and a half long; they feed on Entomostraca, and small shell-fish that live amongst the weed. Fifteen different species of sea-fowl were shot in the harbour, or found along its shores; amongst these several species of petrel, three kinds of penguin, two species of gull, a duck, a cormorant, a tern, and a curious 'chionis,' different in some particulars from that first described by Forster, and probably a new species. Of the sooty albatross (*Diomedea fuliginosa*), which appeared to have selected this as a breeding station, several young birds were still to be met with, although so late in the season, fully fledged, and ready to commence their long flight over the Antarctic seas. The duck was obtained in abundance, and formed a delicious addition to our table. It is like the teal of England, and lives chiefly on the seeds of the cabbage, before mentioned, which is profusely scattered over all parts of the island. The penguins, notwithstanding the disagreeable dark colour of its flesh and extreme fatness, were found to make excellent soup, which from its colour and flavour so much resembled hare soup, that it was always called by that name. Of insects, only three or four specimens were found, viz. a curculio, amongst the umbelliferous plants; a small brownish moth, and two flies; but probably in the summer time many others would make their appearance."

At this time and near this place Mr. Roberts, the boatswain, fell from the rigging and was unfortunately drowned. His companions floated, in safety, on their dangerous course. But again we will over-step a large space, the touch at Van Diemen's Land, the refreshments and the hospitalities of Sir John Franklin, and the Auckland Islands, December 1840, and fifteen months from the farewell to Old England. Here, says the gallant author:

"Our ships were in every respect most suitable for the service, with three years' provisions, and stores of the best kind, and supported by officers and crews in whom I had reason to entertain the utmost confidence that they would endure every trial and hardship with credit to themselves and the country. I felt that we had nothing to desire but the guidance and blessing of Almighty God throughout the arduous duties we were about to commence, and without which all human skill and courage must prove utterly unavailing."

Christmas-Day was passed in a strong gale, but did not prevent their enjoying the usual festivities of the joyous season!! and within five days they crossed the Antarctic circle. On the 1st of January one of those false appearances of land with which they afterwards became so well acquainted, was presented to view, and near the real land, which furnishes an interesting print of the newly-discovered "Mount Sabine and Possession Island," in the highest latitude attained by Cook, $71^{\circ} 15'$.

"We saw not (continues the writer) the small-est appearance of vegetation, but inconceivable myriads of penguins completely and densely covered the whole surface of the island, along the ledges of the precipices, and even to the summits of the hills, attacking us vigorously as we waded through their ranks, and pecking at us with their sharp beaks, disputing possession; which, together with their loud coarse notes, and the insupportable stench from the deep bed of guano, which had been forming for ages, and which may, at some period, be valuable to the agriculturists of our Australasian colonies, made us glad to get away again, after having loaded our boats with geological specimens and penguins."

"In the course of the day a great number of whales were observed; thirty were counted at one time in various directions; and during the whole day, wherever you turned your eyes, their blasts were to be seen. They were chiefly of large size, and the hunch-back kind: only a few sperm whales were distinguished amongst them, by their peculiar manner of 'blowing,' or 'spouting,' as some of our men who had been engaged in their capture called it. Hitherto, beyond the reach of their persecutors, they have here enjoyed a life of tranquillity and security; but will now, no doubt, be made to contribute to the wealth of our country, in exact proportion to the energy and perseverance of our merchants; and these, we well know, are by no means inconsiderable. A fresh source of national and individual wealth is thus opened to commercial enterprise, and if pursued with boldness and perseverance, it cannot fail to be abundantly productive. We observed great quantities of molluscous and other minute marine animals, on which, no doubt, the whales were feeding; and large flocks of the young of the Cape pigeon were playing about, and feeding with them."

As they sail on, other discoveries are made and named, and their produce and amount of animal life carefully noted. Among the rest the active volcano in this high southern latitude is particularly dwelt upon as "a circumstance of high geological importance and interest, and contributing to throw some further light on the physical construction of our globe."

An immense icy barrier now impeded their navigation; but a disruption of icebergs took place, on which the following striking remarks are offered:

"The whole aspect of the sky indicated a very unsettled state of the atmosphere, whilst heavy

clouds of snow drifting frequently over us obscured every thing from our sight; I therefore considered it desirable at any rate to get a greater distance from the barrier, in case of a change of wind making it a lee shore to us of the most dangerous character. The intervals of clear weather between the showers afforded us opportunities of seeing sufficiently far ahead to prevent our running into any very serious difficulty, so that we could venture to proceed with confidence. Several heavy pieces of ice were passed, evidently the fragments of the barrier or broken-up bergs, of which it was very remarkable we had not seen one during a run of one hundred and sixty miles along the barrier; from which, no doubt, some must occasionally break away. But a little reflection soon furnished an explanation: in summer the temperature of the atmosphere and of the ocean seldom differ more than three or four degrees, the air being generally the colder, but never more than eight or ten degrees: it is therefore probably of rare occurrence that any great disruption should occur at that season of the year, the whole mass being then of so uniform a temperature. But in the winter, when the air is probably forty or fifty degrees below zero, and the sea from twenty-eight to thirty degrees above, the unequal expansion of those parts of the mass exposed to so great a difference of temperature could not fail to produce the separation of large portions. These, impelled by the prevailing southerly winds, drift to the north as soon as the winter breaks up, and are met with abundantly in the lower latitudes, where they rapidly melt away and break in pieces. We have often in the arctic regions witnessed the astonishing effects of a sudden change of temperature during the winter season, causing great rents and fissures of many miles extent; especially on the fresh-water lakes of those regions, where the ice, being perfectly transparent, affords better means of observing the effects produced: a fall of thirty or forty degrees of the thermometer immediately occasions large cracks, traversing the whole extent of the lake in every variety of direction, and attended with frequent loud explosions; some of the cracks opening in places several inches by the contraction of the upper surface in contact with the extreme cold of the atmosphere. In those regions we have also witnessed the almost magical power of the sea in breaking up land-ice or extensive floes of from twenty to thirty feet thick, which have in a few minutes after the swell reached them, been broken up into small fragments by the power of the waves. But this extraordinary barrier of ice, of probably more than a thousand feet in thickness, crushes the undulations of the waves, and disregards their violence: it is a mighty and wonderful object, far beyond any thing we could have thought or conceived."

The farthest South of this year's voyage is thus marked: Feb. 23, 1841:

"During a snow-shower of four or five hours' continuance, and variable winds and squalls, we kept company by firing muskets every quarter of an hour, the ships not being more than an eighth of a mile from each other, but perfectly concealed by fog and snow. These cleared off at 5 A.M.; but the whole morning was lost to us by alternate calms and light baffling winds. At noon, in lat. $77^{\circ} 46' 8''$, long. $187^{\circ} E.$, we got soundings with two hundred and eighty fathoms, greenish mud and clay. The top of the barrier at the time was distinctly visible from the deck, just rising above the horizon. We now made all sail to a light breeze from the north-east directly towards it; the loose ice became closer as we proceeded to the southward; and at a quarter past nine stopped our further progress. We were about ten or twelve miles from the barrier; but the whole of the intervening space was filled with packed heavy ice; we therefore wore round, hove to, and sounded in two hundred and sixty fathoms. I made the signal for Captain Crozier to come on board, who concurring in opinion with me of the utter impracticability of penetrating the dense pack between us and the barrier, I determined to

devote a few more days to tracing its extent to the eastward; for although we could not hope to be able to get much farther to the southward so late in the season, yet we knew the land-ice must still be clearing away from the shores at the most probable place of our being able to approach most nearly to the magnetic pole. Our dead reckoning since noon placed us in latitude $78^{\circ} 3'$, the Terror's $78^{\circ} 5'$; we therefore assumed $78^{\circ} 4'$ as the true latitude, which proved to be the highest attained this season; the face of the barrier at this part was therefore in $78^{\circ} S.$; it was about one hundred and sixty feet high, and extended as far to the east and west as the eye could discern, continuing in one unbroken line from Cape Crozier, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles."

And here we may conveniently pause; but though late in the week, we are so desirous to furnish our readers with as full a paper as we can on so remarkable a publication, we beg to append two or three extracts from a later period, and the second volume.

Commercially important. The Auckland Islands and Messrs. Enderby.—"I have much pleasure in stating that since the first volume of this narrative was printed, I have learned from good authority that her Majesty's Government has granted, or engaged to grant, to those truly enterprising merchants, the Messrs. Enderby, by whose vessels they were discovered, the exclusive possession of the Auckland Islands; and that it is the intention of those gentlemen to form a company for the purpose of carrying on from thence the southern whale-fishery. In a national point of view, whether as regards our maritime or commercial ascendancy, an undertaking of this nature cannot fail to be of very great importance. Its successful accomplishment would prove the means of effectually restoring a profitable but decayed branch of our maritime trade, and of diverting a large number of our most efficient seamen from the vessels of the United States of America, in which they are now employed. In the whole range of the vast Southern Ocean, no spot could be found combining so completely the essential requisites for a fixed whaling station. Possessing in themselves the great natural advantages of commodious harbours, a plentiful supply of good water and wood, with a superficies of about one hundred thousand acres, and lying in the vicinity of the Australian and New Zealand colonies, these islands present the greatest facilities for carrying on the southern fishery on the extensive scale which the Messrs. Enderby contemplate. They are, moreover, situate, as it were, in the heart of the fishery, and in the track of ships returning to England from the Australian and Van Diemen's Land settlements. They are also conveniently placed in a more general point of view, since every vessel in the Pacific must proceed to the southward beyond their latitude, before doubling Cape Horn, on their passage to England or America. The Americans are fully sensible of the advantageous position of the islands, and frequently visit them for the purposes of refitting or refreshment; they are also resorted to for similar purposes by the whaling ships of France and other nations, whilst they have been hitherto only too much neglected by those of the nation to which they belong. There is, besides, a further benefit to be anticipated from the islands becoming, as proposed, the future seat of a whaling station, on a systematic plan, which is, that their colonisation will grow out of their being so appropriated; and what population could be more fitted to inhabit them than a race of hardy, enterprising British seamen? This project is not a recent one on the part of the Messrs. Enderby, but was formed by them nearly three years ago, immediately upon the return of our expedition, contingently upon the islands being granted to them by the Government; and I most cordially wish them the success their spirited conduct so well deserves."

Desolation.—"Thermometers were sent down to one thousand two hundred fathoms, and recorded

a temperature of 39°·7, between that depth and three hundred fathoms; at 150 fathoms it was 38°; that of the surface having fallen to 35°·8; the effect of radiation of heat from the ocean, therefore, extended to the depth of more than 150 fathoms, proving clearly that we were to the southward of the circle of uniform temperature. Our position at this time was, lat. 56° 20' S., long. 148° 8' W. In the forenoon we had crossed a line of ripple, lying in a north and south direction, but our trial of the current failed from mismanagement; and the weather becoming densely foggy, it was not repeated. We also passed a small piece of seaweed, the last trace of vegetation we saw in our way to the south, and therefore worthy of notice, more especially as we were now in the latitude where we might expect to meet floating ice. Although the fog was very thick all night, and the wind light from the N.E., yet we contrived to keep company by firing muskets, sounding the gong, or ringing the bell; and had thus an opportunity of judging the relative value of these three methods usually employed as fog signals. To us the bell was most distinct, and the gong very little inferior, when the musket was scarcely audible; but I was much surprised, at this time, on hailing through a speaking-trumpet, to receive an immediate and so clear an answer from the officer of the watch of the Terror, that we might have carried on a conversation.*

And here we must stop in a scene which calls up to the imagination a solitude and a singleness of living creation fit to be inhabited by the last man in the world. Our brave navigators thought little of it; for, as Shakspeare says "these boys were boys of ice," and, like the play whence we quote, unappalled by perils, steadily looked to an overruling Providence that "ALL'S WELL" would be the reward of their toils.

MONUMENTAL ANTIQUITIES.

Monumental Brasses and Slabs: an Historical and Descriptive Notice of the incised Monumental Memorials of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. Charles Bowtell. 8vo. Oxford, Parker.

THE various attempts which have been made latterly to circulate elementary works on the different branches of archaeology is not only a good sign, as shewing an advance in antiquarian science, but it proves also that antiquarianism itself is becoming popular. But it is a matter of some surprise to us that publishers of this class of works should so often send into the world books of a mere secondary character, when they might so easily have them compiled by the first authorities of the day. We have already, only two or three weeks ago, pointed out a remarkable instance of this making up of books by persons evidently not well fitted for the task; and although the work now before us is of a higher character, in many respects, than Mr. Eccleston's *Manual of English Antiquities*, it still labours under some of its defects; and Mr. Bowtell has pillaged the labours of others, without permission or acknowledgment, in a manner that amounts to absolute piracy. In fact, this *Historical and Descriptive Notice* is almost entirely made up of the labours of others, containing but little original matter; and the author has not sufficient critical knowledge to avoid the errors of those from whom he compiles. For instance, here and there in the course of the book, Mr. Bowtell mentions the names of the Messrs. Waller as writers on this subject to whom he is indebted for information, with an apparent frankness which would lead his readers to believe that the information thus indicated is all for which he is indebted to them. Yet our readers will probably feel astonished when we tell them that no fewer than sixteen plates are absolutely copied from Messrs. Waller's work: these are, the frontispiece, Sir Robert de Bures, Sir John D'Aubernoun, 1277, Sir Roger de Trumpington, Sir Robert de Septvans, Sir — de Fitzralph, Sir John de Creke and lady, Sir Robert and Thomas Swynborne, Sir Peter Halle and lady, Sir John and Lady Leventhorpe, Lady Cobham; a priest at Wensley, Yorkshire;

Sir Reginald de Cobham; John Daundeley, a notary, St. Mary Tower, Ipswich; Sir R. de Buslingthorpe; and a priest from Horsham, Sussex; which latter he was permitted, it appears, to copy; for which he has therefore made an acknowledgment beneath the plate—all the others being without acknowledgment, and, we suppose, without permission. That these are mere copies is quite evident from a close comparison; and lest it should be doubted if any one could have perpetrated so barefaced an act of pillage, let our readers refer to Messrs. Waller's publication, and compare print by print; and it will be seen that their conjectural restorations have been adopted as parts of the originals.* In some cases too the author of the new work has overreached himself; for underneath the Wensley priest he has written "canopy omitted,"—thinking it might thus be supposed, by those accidentally comparing the plates, to have been copied from the original, and not aware that the original figure never had a canopy. The work of the Messrs. Waller, it may be observed, is not the only one thus laid under contribution; although theirs, being the best and most modern work on the subject, has been plundered to the greatest extent. There are plates copied from Mr. Cotman, with his errors retained, as well as from Stothard and other sources.

Mr. Bowtell's text is made up in the same manner as his plates; and the manner in which he uses the matter and words of others is at least ingenious. The reader may compare passages in pp. 32, 33, 34, as well as others in pp. 35 and 36, with the text of Messrs. Waller's book; and he will see the manner in which Mr. Bowtell has availed himself of their labours without the trouble of acknowledging his authority. All this appears the worse, from the apparent frankness of his acknowledgment of some slight assistance derived from that able performance.

Our readers will see that, under these circumstances, we cannot enter much into the details of Mr. Bowtell's book, especially as the work from which it is so largely compiled is not yet completed; but we cannot omit expressing our regret that an original work of importance, even while it is in the course of publication, should be thus seized upon and re-cooked up, to be published under another person's name. Every one is at liberty to make extracts, and copies of engravings, for his private use, or he might even introduce them into a private lecture, but to print and publish them is altogether inexcusable.

If we chose to review the book as an original work, we might point out abundance of inaccuracies. For instance, at page 18, Mr. Bowtell asserts positively, without any authority for so doing, that "the feast" represented on the brass of Robert Branche, mayor of Lynne, is one that was given to Edward III. when on a visit to his mother at Castle Rising; and observes: "At the head of the table sits the monarch with his royal crown (there is no such thing); before him is the cup of King John." The cup alluded to, still in the possession of the corporation, is no older than the time of Edward III., as is fully proved by its style of execution. "The background," he says, "was of a light blue, spangled with silver stars, &c." It is probable that it was coloured blue, but no colour remains to justify so positive an assertion, and the stars are of brass. In his heraldry, Mr. Bowtell is also often incorrect. On the brass of Sir John Leventhorpe, the arms given are the royal arms, and those of the Duchy of Lancaster, not those of Henry V. when Prince of Wales. The arms given from the brass of Thomas Pounder as those of the Merchant Adventurers ought to have been pointed out as incorrectly blazoned; and where did our compiler learn that they were allusive to the naval supremacy of Great Britain? (see p. 133). The in-

* On examining more closely Mr. Bowtell's lithographed plates with those of the Messrs. Waller, we feel convinced that they must have been reduced from the latter by a mechanical process, as in one or two instances we have noticed peculiarities which it would have been impossible to have caught otherwise.—*Ed. L. G.*

cised slab of Sir John Cherowin in Brading Church, Isle of Wight, is referred by Mr. Bowtell to a Flemish design, to which it bears no resemblance in style: it is undoubtedly French.

MEMOIRS OF LADY SUNDON: TIMES OF GEORGE II. [Second notice.]

PURSUING our notice of the sycophantic and greedy Bishop of Killala, we now come to another of his letters, wherein he writes: "Your mentioning my name to his Grace of Dorset (lord-lieutenant) is only a continuation of your former favours. I shall think myself happy if I am capable of doing him any service. Mrs. Clayton cannot command what I will not endeavour to perform. The Archbishop of Dublin and I, if I be not mistaken, are upon better terms than common civility. I endeavour to behave myself after such a manner as to make nobody my enemy but those that are their Majesties'; but the Archbishop of Dublin I shall try to make my friend. When I write next to the Bishop of Clonsfert, I shall deliver him your message, which I am sure will be very acceptable. A little before I left Dublin, I received an account of the Dean of Killala's being very ill, which I thought it my duty to inform you of. I have been near a fortnight on the road, and on my arrival found him perfectly recovered. He is an infirm man, and has very severe fits of the gout. If any thing happens to him, I shall be sure to inform you. As I have two bishoprics, I have likewise another dean, who is very old, and possesses the best livings that are in my gift; but though he is ninety years of age, he is very hearty, and may last a good while. However, as he must die sometime or other, I shall take care to inform you of it, if it happens in my time, and will not dispose of the livings which are in my donation till I receive your commands. I have not above fifteen clergymen in my two dioceses, and the rest of the livings are very insignificant. My wife is much obliged to you for thinking of her, and desires that her most grateful acknowledgments may be returned to you, along with those of your most obliged, humble servant, RT. KILLALA."

And again, we read:

"The Duke of Dorset would not have been highly flattered, could he have perused the following account of his qualifications, as a public character, to attain popularity:

"The Bishop of Killala to Mrs. Clayton.

"Dublin, November 9, 1731.

"Madam,—I hope you have received the letter which I wrote you soon after my coming to town. However, I cannot forbear laying hold of this opportunity of sending this letter to you by a private hand, which, as it contains some things that do not please me, and I believe will not please you, I should not have ventured to have sent by the post. I believe it will not be unacceptable to you to let you know the true state of affairs in this kingdom, and therefore I have sat down with the full intent of giving you as particular an account as I am able. The Duke, ever since he came over, has lived in a very splendid and magnificent manner; he behaves himself very civilly, but with something of more height than is agreeable. He has three mornings in the week that he sees company at his levee. He stays but a short time out, speaks but to a few, and that but very little. You may easily perceive that entertaining of a mixed company is not his talent. When he entertains at dinner or supper, he does it with great magnificence, his retinue in great order, and all his attendants perfectly civil and complaisant. I have dined twice with him on public days, along with the rest of the nobility. The Duchess has a drawing-room twice a week, in the evenings, at one of which there is always a ball; this also is very orderly and handsome. On his Majesty's birthday, everything was very grand; and the day following there was noble entertainment given the town, in imitation of a ridotto, where the rooms were ornamented, at his Grace's expense, in a very splendid way, and

nothing was wanting that could add to the grandeur of the entertainment. All this is very well, but it does no business. Men who are to do one service must be gained by something particular. No one thinks it an obligation to be lumped with a crowd. There are many members in parliament, which have been a good while in town, that his Grace or his secretary hardly know the face of. To remedy this, I desired Mr. Carey to come sometimes and dine with me; and told him, that if he would let me know when he would come, that I would always take care to have some of the members of the House to meet him there, and I would take care to have engaged such as are against the Court, that if we could not have gained them over, we would, at least, have taken off their edge; but I have never had the pleasure of seeing him at my house, since I wrote to you last, but once in a morning, when he paid a formal visit. I do not know what station Mr. Carey has acted in in England, but to me he does not seem to understand business. He is too busy in public, and too little so in private. In the House of Commons, where he should sit still, he is perpetually running about speaking to the members, even in the midst of a debate. However, the state of the nation, with regard to its debts and the vote for borrowing an additional loan of 100,000*l.*, was all carried on with great ease and quietness, and indeed I thought the business of the session was over.

"(The Bishop then proceeds to give a sample of parliamentary tactics. Well might the Primate Boulter decree that public affairs in Ireland should be governed by Churchmen. What party tool could be a greater adept than the Bishop of Killala?)

"I carried my Lord Percival's son to wait upon Mr. Carey, and presented him to him. He went afterwards to wait upon him by himself, but did not find him within; and when Mr. Percival told me that Mr. Carey had never returned his visit, I told him it must be the fault of the servant, who had never informed his master; and desired him, when he next met Mr. Carey in the Parliament House, to let him know he had been to see him, which he accordingly did; but from that time to this he has never heard any thing from Mr. Carey. My Lord Percival has an estate in this kingdom, now let for 5600*l.* a year; his son is in the House of Commons; and there are two other members of parliament, one of which is his receiver, and the other his receiver's son, that are very much influenced by him. I am not well enough acquainted with Mr. Carey to pretend to instruct him in pieces of good breeding, but I hinted it to a friend of his, who, I believe, has since told him; for within this day or two, he has come up to Mr. Percival, and asked him some questions about his father; but it is now too late. It is natural for every body to desire to be thought of some consequence; and if they cannot gain some regard by fair means, if they have any spirit, they will strive to gain it by opposition. This has been the effect of Mr. Carey's negligence, which I did not think had made so great an impression, till I found Mr. Percival, in the last debate of consequence, voting with the country people, as they call themselves. The Court lost it but by a single vote; whereas, had there been but the least proper precaution taken, they might have carried it by twenty. I knew nothing of it till I heard the debate in the House of Commons; Mr. Carey always declaring to me, that the Duke had no point to carry, and therefore would leave the members to themselves. But behold, as soon as ever the vote (for borrowing the additional 100,000*l.*, and granting the duties for two years only, instead of twenty-one, as the Court would have had it) was carried against them, then they imprudently shewed how much they had it at heart—sent for numbers of the members openly, and closeted them, and spoke to others in the public drawing-room, to try to get the bill recommitted."

In 1736, "the Bishop of Killala had, at last,

received the preferment for which he had so long been eager; and in the next letter we find him Bishop of Cork. His endeavours to retain the favour of Lady Sundon were unremitting, and, in the present instance, assume rather an uncanonical shape, as the reader will allow on the perusal of the first few lines of the following epistle:—

'The Bishop of Cork to Lady Sundon.'

'Dublin, May 15, 1736.'

"Madam,—By a letter I received this week from Mrs. Duncombe, I find that your ladyship has been disappointed in the receipt of some green usquebaugh from this kingdom, which has not proved as good as it ought to have been. I have ever since been looking out to procure some, and have this day delivered half-a-dozen bottles to the captain of the yacht who carries over the Duke of Dorset, to carry them to Chester; and have engaged Sir Seymour Pile, who goes over with the duke, to take care of and see them put into the Chester waggon, directed for Lord Sundon; and least these should meet with any misfortune, I have likewise got six bottles more, which I shall put on board the first ship which goes from hence to London by long sea, and shall direct them to be left at the Custom House for Lord Sundon. Before the ship sails, I shall do myself the honour of writing again to your ladyship; I shall send you the name of the ship, together with the master's receipt. The fault of green usquebaugh is, that it loses its colour if it is kept above a year; and if it is drank before that time, it tastes fiery and hot. However, I have ordered a dozen bottles to be laid by for me, that I may for the future be able to supply you with that that is old, if these which I have now sent you should happen to please you. The duke would have sailed from hence on Wednesday last if the wind had been fair, and has been detained ever since by its continuing in the east. I do not know whether he approves of my behaviour since he came last over, but I do not know that I have given him or any about him any just cause of being displeased with me; but I have studied to do the contrary, and he seems as if he was pleased. I asked his Grace and the Duchess to dine with me about three weeks ago, which I had never done before since his being lord-lieutenant, to shew him that the little tokens of respect which it is in my power to shew should rather be for favours received than for the expectation of receiving any. This I know is not the common way of behaviour; and the Bishop of Kilmore, who used to ask him during the life of the late Bishop of Derry, has not asked him to dine with him this year."

We feel a satisfaction in finding that the end of this paltry, intriguing, and selfish man was marked by a just dispensation of Providence:

"After giving to the world various philosophical works, Dr. Clayton directed his attention to a subject which he had long had at heart. This was, the leaving the Athanasian and Nicene creeds out of the Liturgy. On the 2d of February, 1756, he proposed that alteration in the Irish House of Lords. His speech was afterwards published. On his return from the House, the Bishop expressed to a friend that his heart was now eased of a load which had lain upon it for twenty years. But his audience had heard him with indignation and sorrow. The Primate remarked that it had made his ears tingle. Yet Dr. Clayton was not called to account for his speech until the following year, when, after publishing the third part of his 'Vindication of the Old and New Testament,' and renewing his attacks upon the doctrine of the Trinity, it was determined by the heads of the Irish Church to proceed against him; and the Duke of Bedford, then lord-lieutenant, was ordered to take steps towards a legal prosecution. Queen Caroline had at this time been long dead, as well as Lady Sundon; no political influence was at hand to save the Bishop. A censure was expected, a deprivation probable; but before the time appointed had arrived, Dr. Clayton was no more. A

nervous fever, brought on by agitation, was the cause of his death."

But we revert to earlier times.

"The following letter, from the Countess of Berkshire, shews how greatly the manners of our Court are altered since the day when the Queen thought it not beneath her dignity 'to take a dish of coffee' with a favourite subject. Etiquette has since arisen to a melancholy height, as tending to sever the monarch from the people.

"Madam,—As her Majesty has told me she intends me the honour of seeing my house, and drinking a dish of coffee with me, I take the liberty of giving you this trouble, to desire you will (any quarter of an hour that is most convenient to you) let me wait upon you to be informed in what manner I am to receive the Queen; for I should be extremely concerned to omit the smallest particular of shewing that duty I ought to pay to her Majesty. And really, madam, my life has been led so retired and remote from Court, that I am sensible I am quite ignorant of the behaviour that is due to Majesty; therefore desire you will name the time I may wait upon you.—Excuse this trouble, and believe me, madam, your obliged humble servant,
CA. BERKSHIRE."

The accounts of Stephen Duck will entertain the reader, though we do not disturb the oblivion of the poet preferred to Pope:

"The following letter may interest those who are conversant with the court gossip of the period; and it affords a specimen, in Lady Pembroke's expressions, of high-bred vulgarity.

'Countess of Pembroke to Mrs. Clayton.'

'July 27th.'

"Madam,—I assure you, nothing can equal the pleasure I have in hearing you are well, and have so much goodness to think of one that has no merit except a heart that is sincerely attached to you and yours, both by inclination and a long series of the greatest obligations. I hear the marriages of Prussia and Holland are again talked of: the Princess Royal of Prussia being only contracted, and that, they say, is set aside very often; and that the Prince of Nassau goes on again. I shall be extremely glad to have our Princesses so well disposed of. The Lord Chancellor has been very ill, and some think he will not be fit for business long; it is said the seals were offered to Talbot, and refused, the present Chancellor being to retain a large pension out of the salary, but may be only surmise. Lady Ashburnham died this morning; her Lord is very much afflicted, and gone out of town. Every body seems pleased with Lord Dunmore being Lord of the Bedchamber. The Constable's place is not declared yet. There is a story about town, that Lady Deloraine having said to Lord Delawar, in the drawing-room (talking about the tables), that she had not had the day before a very good dinner; upon which he told her, time was, that her Ladyship had not so good a dinner, and he was sure had sat down to many a worse; that she cried, and the Princesses, who were near, were very much diverted, and laughed mightily. I must confess, if I had been Lady Deloraine, I should have said, that excepting the King's bounty, my Lord Delawar's dinner and mine, at our own houses, would be pretty equal. He dined at the Maids' table one day, and counted how many bottles of wine they drank less than was set down. I hope the under-butlers will toss him in a blanket. I am afraid you will think me very furious. I was going to the Court yesterday, but my Lord would not let me, being lame still whenever I put a shoe on. The King's journey is now no more talked of than if such a one had never been named. There is a lawsuit between Lady Suffolk and her husband, about the will, which is of so little consequence that I should think it scarce worth it.—I am, &c."

'Duchess of Kent to Mrs. Clayton.'

'Wrest House, Dec. 8, 1733.'

"Having had Mr. Hutton's good company with us, the long evenings have passed off very well, by

the assistance of Bishop Burnet; but that does not hinder my wishing extremely to spend some of them in yet better company, in Cleveland Court, and it will not now be long before we shall leave the country, which grows very cold, though hitherto the season has been very favourable, and I have often walked out without getting cold. I am in hopes to have one business this winter, which will indeed be a very agreeable one, which is, to marry *Jemima*; the person is Lord Ashburnham. One can have nothing in this world made on purpose, and, take this altogether, I am very well pleased with it, but as yet it is not a certain thing; forms of law must pass, and if I were in town, I would not own it, and wish, for other reasons, it might be a secret longer than I believe it will. The kindness and friendship which you shew to myself and my daughter assure me of your satisfaction in every thing I wish and count a happiness: the persuasion of this is really one to me, and prized as highly as it deserves. You mention little *Mary* in so kind a manner, that I cannot help making her compliments to you; she grows a fat girl, and is very well. I should disown my girls, if they were wanting in any respect to you, dear madam, when their mother is, with so much affection and truth,—Your most faithful humble servant.*

"It seems that the highest of the nobility were in the habit of applying to Mrs. Clayton, when they desired audiences with the Queen. The Duke of Kent was at this time Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, and *custos rotulorum*, and possessed considerable political influence.

* *Duchess of Kent to Mrs. Clayton.*

Sunday night.

'Dear Madam,—The Duke of Kent is desirous of an audience of the Queen, and begs that you will be so obliging as to procure him that honour; he did desire to have waited on you himself to-night, but I prevented him, by telling him you were abroad; and he has had his Bedfordshire people with him. I believe Mr. Bing and Sir Rowland Allstone will declare for the county. My Lord is as sensible as myself of your constant favour and friendship, and hopes you will not question the value he sets upon it. For my own part, I love and value you in the greatest degree, and am most entirely,—Your obliged and obedient servant,

J. KENT."

Indeed, "even the appointment of the ministry was left to female hands. Well might Sir Robert Walpole pay court to the Queen, and oblige, by every possible accession, her favourite. The letters which were addressed to Mrs. Clayton were, in fact, addressed to the Queen, for whose perusal they were intended."

Here we must for the present break off.

MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF ENGLISH QUEENS: MARY BEATRICE OF MODENA.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

REVERTING to the Chailiot correspondence and residences, Miss S. observes:

"Motives of economy had doubtless as much to do with these retreats of the exiled Queen, to the convent of Chailiot, as devotion. She could live with the princess, her daughter, and their ladies, at a very trifling expense, in a place where simplicity of dress and abstemiousness of diet, instead of incurring sarcastic observations, were regarded as virtues. The self-denying habits practised by Mary Beatrice, while an inmate of this convent, neither resulted from superstition nor parsimony, but from a conscientious reluctance to expend more than was absolutely necessary upon herself, in a time of general suffering and scarcity. One day, when she was indisposed, and dining in her own apartment at Chailiot, the two nuns who waited upon her observed that she was vexed at something, and spoke angrily to Lady Strickland, the keeper of her privy purse, whose office it was to superintend the purveyances for the Queen's private table. As her Majesty spoke in English,

the nuns did not understand what it was that had displeased her, but in the evening she said 'that she was sorry that she had spoken so sharply to Lady Strickland, who had served her faithfully for nearly thirty years.' They then took the liberty of inquiring what that lady had done to annoy her Majesty. 'She thought,' said the Queen, 'that as I was not well, I should like some young partridges for my dinner; but they are very dear at this time, and I confess I was angry that such costly dainties should be procured for me, when so many faithful followers are in want of bread at St. Germain.' 'It is true,' continued her Majesty, 'that all the emigrants are not persons who have lost their fortunes for our sakes. Too many who apply to me for relief are ruined spendthrifts, gamblers, and people of dissipated lives, who have never cared for the King or me, but came over to be maintained in idleness out of our pittance, to the loss and discredit of more honourable men. Those sort of people,' she said, 'were more importunate for relief than any other, and had caused her great annoyance by their irregularities, for she was somehow considered responsible for the misdeemeanors of every member of the British emigration.' The keepers of the royal forest and preserves of St. Germain-en-laye once made a formal complaint to our unfortunate Queen, that her purveyors had purchased poached game belonging to his most Christian Majesty for her table. Mary Beatrice was indignant at the charge, and protested 'that it was incredible.' They assured her, in reply, 'that they could bring ample proofs of the allegation, having traced the game into the château.' 'Then,' retorted her Majesty, with some warmth, 'it must have been poached by Frenchmen, for I am sure the English are too honourable and honest to do any thing of the kind; and turning to the vicar of St. Germain, who was present, she asked him 'if he thought they were capable of such malpractices as poaching?' 'Alas, Madame!' exclaimed the old ecclesiastic, 'it is the besetting sin of your people; I verily believe, that if I were dressed in hare-skin, they would poach me.'† The Queen then gave orders that, for the time to come, no game should be purchased for her table, or even brought into the château, unless accompanied by a satisfactory account of whence it came, lest she should be in any way implicated in the evil deeds of her followers. Doubtless the well-stocked preserves of his French Majesty were somewhat the worse for the vicinity of fox-hunting Jacobite squires, and other starving members of the British colony at St. Germain, who had been accustomed to sylvan sports, and had no other means of subsistence than practising their wood-craft illegally on their royal neighbour's hares and pheasants. Mary Beatrice was the more annoyed at these trespasses, because it appeared an ungrateful return for the kindness and hospitality that had been accorded to herself, her family, and followers, by Louis XIV., who had always allowed the use of his dogs, and the privilege of the chase, to her late consort and their son."

We need not pursue the story of such incidents and descriptions as these, nor dwell on the death of the Princess Louisa; but rather pass on to the close of the life of Mary herself.

"Her last illness attacked her in the month of April 1718. She had recovered from so many apparently more severe, that a fatal termination was not at first apprehended. A deceptive amendment took place; and she even talked of going to Chailiot, but a relapse followed, and she then felt an internal conviction that she should not recover.† The following letter, without date or signature, in her well-known characters, which is preserved among the Chailiot papers in the Hôtel de Soubise, appears to have been written by the dying Queen to her friend Françoise Angélique Priolo. It con-

* "Diary of Chailiot. MSS. in the Hôtel de Soubise, Paris."

† "Ibid."

‡ "Chailiot Records, inedited, in the Hôtel de Soubise."

tains her last farewell to her, and the abbess and sisters: under such circumstances, it must certainly be regarded as a document of no common interest.

'*Patentia vobis necessaria est.*'

'Yes, in verity, my dear mother, it is very necessary for us, this patience; I have felt it so at all moments. I confess to you that I am mortified at not being able to go to our dear Chailiot. I had hoped it till now; but my illness has returned since three o'clock, and I have lost all hope. There is not, however, any thing very violent in my sickness: it has been trifling; but I believe that in two or three days I shall be out of the turmoil, if it please God; and if not, I hope that he will give me good patience. I am very weak and worn down; I leave the rest to Lady —, embracing you with all my heart. A thousand regards to our dear mother, and our poor sisters; above all, to C. Ang—.'*

"Angelique† she would have written, but the failing hand has left the name of that much-loved friend unfinished. About six o'clock on Friday evening, the 6th of May, Mary Beatrice, finding herself grow worse, desired to receive the last sacraments of her Church, which, after she had prepared herself, were administered to her by the curé of St. Germain. As it was impossible for her to enjoy the consolation of taking a last farewell of her son, she resigned herself to that deprivation, as she had done to all her other trials, with much submission to the will of God, contenting herself with praying for him long and fervently. She desired, she said, to ask pardon, in the most humble manner, of all those to whom she had given cause of offence, or by any means injured; and declared she most heartily pardoned and forgave all who had in any manner injured or offended her. She then took leave of all her faithful friends and attendants, thanking them for their fidelity and services, and recommended herself to their prayers, and those of all present, desiring 'that they would pray for her and for the King, her son (for so she called him), that he might serve God faithfully all his life.' This she repeated twice, raising her voice as high as she could; and for fear she might not be heard by everybody, the room being very full, she desired the curé to repeat it, which he did. Growing weaker, she ceased to speak, and bestowed all her attention on the prayers for a soul departing, which were continued all night.‡

"The dying Queen had earnestly desired to see her friend Marshal Villeroy, the governor of the young King of France; and when in obedience to her summons he came, and drew near her bed, she rallied the sinking energies of life to send an earnest message to the Regent Orleans and to the royal minor Louis XV. in behalf of her son. Nor was Mary Beatrice forgetful of those who had served her so long and faithfully; for she fervently recommended her servants and destitute dependents to their care, beseeching, with her last breath, that his royal highness, the Regent, would not suffer them to perish for want in a foreign land when she should be no more.§ These cares appear to have been the latest connected with earthly feelings that agitated the heart of the exiled Queen; for though she retained her senses to the last gasp, she spoke no more. More than fifty persons were present when she breathed her last, between seven and eight in the morning of the 7th of May, 1718, in the sixtieth year of her age and the thirtieth of

* "Translated from the original French."

† "Catherine Angélique du Mesme is the *religieuse* indicated; her other friend, Claire Angélique de Beauvais, had already paid the debt of nature. Mary Beatrice, in one of her preceding letters, says, 'I shall never cease to lament the loss of my dear Claire Angélique.' A packet of letters from the exiled Queen to that *religieuse*, preserved in the Chailiot Collection, is thus endorsed: 'Ces lettres de la Reine ont été écrites nre tres honble Mere Claire Angélique de Beauvais, pendant son dernier Trianal fini à cette ascension, 1709.'"

‡ "Ms. Lansdowne, 849, fol. 308. Brit. Mus. Inedited Stuart Papers. Chailiot Coll."

§ "Ibid."

her exile. She had survived her unfortunate consort James II. sixteen years and nearly eight months.

"Poor Mary Beatrice! Her effects were literally personal, and those she disposed of as follows, without bestowing the smallest share on the Regent. Her heart to the monastery of Chaillot, in perpetuity, to be placed in the tribune beside those of her late husband, King James, and the princess, their daughter; her brain and intestines to the Scotch college, to be deposited in the chapel of St. Andrew,* and her body to repose unburied in the choir of the conventual church of St. Marie de Chaillot, till the restoration of her son, or his descendants, to the throne of Great Britain, when, together with the remains of her consort and their daughter, the Princess Louisa, it was to be conveyed to England, and interred with the royal dead in Westminster Abbey.† Never did any Queen of England die so poor as Mary Beatrice, as regarded the goods of this world."

What a strange legacy is the bequest of one's intestines! sending your heart here, your brains there, and your bowels or body somewhere else! Well may the author exclaim on the vanities of human pomps and wishes!

"In the archives of France the official certificate of the governor of St. Germain is still preserved, stating, 'that being ordered by his royal highness, the Regent, Duke of Orleans, to do all the honours to the corpse of the high, puissant, and excellent Queen, Marie Beatrix Eleonora d'Esté of Modena, Queen of Great Britain, who deceased at St. Germain-en-laye, 7th of May, he found by her testament that her body was to be deposited in the convent of the Visitation of St. Marie at Chaillot, to be there till the bodies of the King her husband, and the princess her daughter, should be transported; but that her heart and part of her entrails should rest in perpetuity with the nuns of the said convent, with the heart of the King her husband and that of his mother (Queen Henrietta); and that he has in consequence, and by the express orders of the King of France (through M. le Regent), caused the said remains of her late Britannic Majesty to be conveyed to that convent, and delivered to the superior and her religious by the Abbé Ingleton, grand almoner to the defunct Queen, in the presence of her ladies of honour, Lord Middleton, &c.‡"

"The earnest petition which the dying Queen had preferred to the Regent Orleans in behalf of the faithful ladies of her household, who, with a self-devotion not often to be met with in the annals of fallen greatness, had sacrificed fortune and country for love of her, and out of loyalty to him they deemed their lawful sovereign, was not in vain. Orleans, however profligate in his general conduct, was neither devoid of good nature or generosity. Mary Beatrice had asked that the members of her household might be allowed pensions out of the fund that had been devoted to her maintenance by the court of France; and, above all, as they were otherwise homeless, that they might be permitted, they and their children, to retain the apartments they occupied in the château of St. Germain till the restoration of her son to his regal inheritance. Long as the freshhold lease of grace might last, which a compliance with this request of the desolate

widow of England involved, it was frankly granted by the gay, careless Regent, in the name of his young sovereign. Thus the stately palace of the Valois and Bourbon monarchs of France continued to afford a shelter and a home to the noble British emigrants who had shared the ruined fortunes of the royal Stuarts. There they remained, they and their families, even to the third generation, undisturbed, a little British world, in that Hampton Court on the banks of the Seine, surrounded by an atmosphere of sympathy and veneration, till the revolution of France drove them from their shelter.* Till that period, the chamber in which Mary Beatrice of Modena died was scrupulously kept in the same state in which it was wont to be during her life. Her toilette-table, with its costly plate and ornaments, the gift of Louis XIV., was set out daily, as if for her use, with the four wax candles in the gilt candlesticks ready to light, just as if her return had been expected. Such at least are the traditionary recollections of the oldest inhabitants of the town of St. Germain, relics themselves of a race almost as much forgotten in the land as the former Jacobite tenants of the royal château."

With this we close the volume, which there is no occasion to recommend to the extensive circulation of its nine precursors.

Reminiscences of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. By a Munster Farmer. Pp. 92. Fisher, Son and Co. WITH the excellent portrait of O'Connell, painted by T. Carrick and engraved by W. Holl, the present biography of that remarkable individual comes thus early after the close of his extraordinary career, with many recommendations to the public. The course of his life is succinctly related; the chief events belonging to it in which he figured most conspicuously are ably described; and, whatever bias an Irish writer may have in favour of his eminent countryman, we find in this narrative neither the fulsome flattery of rhodomontade, nor the slavish adulation of which we have often too much from partisans and indiscriminating followers. The Munster farmer has told his tale in a fair spirit; and this apropos production well deserves perusal from those who desire to have a clear idea of the man and of Ireland for the last twenty years. The author treats many persons very unceremoniously—but we will not meddle with his personalities.

Story of the Battle of Waterloo. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. Parts I. and II. Murray's Home and Colonial Library.

WE cannot let pass the 18th of June without doing homage to this book, its hero, and, if you please, its author. *Con amore* has the reverend church militant wielded his pen, as in earlier life he wielded his sword, and exchanged the tent for the pulpit, the warlike word of command for the peaceful word of the gospel, and the slaughter of bodies for the cure of souls. The account is instinct with spirit, and many are the striking and touching anecdotes which add to its interest. We can say no more at present, for it is very fresh from the press, and we had other claims to attend to; and, after all, it need only be announced as likely to become one of the most popular productions of the very popular series to which it belongs.

Lays of Israel; or, Tales of the Temple and the Cross. By Amelia M. Lorraine. 12mo. Lond., Masters.

THIS is an attempt by its fair authoress to make Scriptural stories attractive, by clothing them in verse. She is not the first who has undertaken this task; but we fear that she has fallen on an unpoetical age, in which such productions are ill appreciated, and from which she is likely to receive little honour or reward. As we have run our eyes rapidly through this little volume, it appears

"The Countess of Middleton survived her royal mistress eight-and-twenty years. She lived long enough to exult, in her ninety-seventh year, in the news of the triumphant entrance of the grandson of James II. and Mary Beatrice, Charles Edward Stuart, into Edinburgh in 1745, and died in the fond delusion that a new restoration of the royal Stuarts was about to take place in England. This lady was the daughter of an Earl of Cardigan."

to us to be written correctly, and in a pleasing style; and we observe some passages of considerable merit. "I have written," says our poetess, "chiefly for the young; and taking striking passages from the sacred writings, beautiful to the eye of taste as well as faith, yet with the dust of remote ages often obscuring their deep interest, I have endeavoured to unite them more with our present human sympathies than they appear, cloistered, as it were, in the awe and sanctity of religious mysteries."

Castles in the Air: a Novel. By Mrs. Gore. 3 vols. Bentley.

SURELY Mrs. Gore does not do justice to her talent in writing with such rapidity? In penning this story of the career of a thoroughly selfish man, she goes rather slow in the first two volumes; but the third is full of her usual cleverness, and brings us to the conclusion with a flowing sail; or, as the publisher would rather read it, a flowing sale.

A Journey to Damascus, through Egypt, Nubia, Arabia Petrea, &c. By Viscount Castlereagh, M.P. 2 vols. Colburn.

WITH appropriate illustrations from original drawings, and published with the view of aiding the Relief Fund for Ireland, if profit should accrue, these notes, for they are hardly more, of an interesting tour performed between November 1841 and October 1842, will recommend themselves to readers by their lively, touch-and-go character and intelligence, though conveyed in a rapid manner, without elaboration, or an attempt at learned discussion upon any of the subjects which generally engage travellers through these parts of the old world. Lord Castlereagh lightly describes what he saw, makes sensible remarks now and then, and gives just enough of pleasant information respecting the occurrences on his route, the curious places he observed, the remarkable personages he encountered, and the adventures and peculiarities incident to the transition and change of scene, as keeps us moving and entertained by him from the beginning to the end. Since his journey many writers have explored the same localities, and laid before the public masses of every kind of matter connected with them, over which it has been our duty to exercise our pen, analysing, abridging, quoting, and criticising; inasmuch that we do not find it necessary to repeat the same task here, and have therefore only to state again that this work is of a lively and interesting nature.

Sylvan's Pictorial Hand-Book to the English Lakes. With Maps by James Wyld, &c. London and Edinburgh, J. Johnstone.

MOST abundantly illustrated with clever sketches by T. and Edward Gilks, this very pretty guide to the lakes has appeared at the fittest season and most auspicious weather. It is enough to tempt readers to visit these beautiful scenes; and seems to be very complete in every respect.

The River Dove; with some quiet Thoughts on the happy Practice of Angling. Pp. 296. Pickering. WE noticed the other day a nice work on Scottish angling, and have now cordially to recommend to the lovers of that delectable pastime another volume, written in much of the spirit of old Isaac Walton, and got up with all the congenial spirit of William Pickering. The text consists of a dialogue between an angler and a painter. It affects an antique style, and recalls the appearances, anecdotes, and remains of many antique things, from books, as well as from objects, and scenery of the beautiful river Dove, which runs through the whole field of these lucubrations. It is scarcely necessary to add that the piscatorial portions are full of curious matter,—indeed the book is altogether a prize for the lovers of the angle.

Migratory Birds: a Guide to their favourite Places of Resort. Pp. 64. Craddock and Co. A CHEAP little book on ornithology for the new Library of Useful Knowledge, and supplying that information in their natural history which is at all times and in all places such interesting reading.

* "Stuart Papers in the Archives au Royaume de France. The chapel dedicated to St. Andrew, at Paris, still exists, and contains a beautiful monument of marble, erected by the Duke of Perth to the memory of James II., beneath which was placed an urn of gilt bronze containing the brain of that monarch. Monuments and epitaphs of Mary Beatrice, wife, and of Louisa Mary, daughter of James, and also of several members of the Perth family, are still to be seen, together with the tombs of Barclay the founder, and of Innes."

† "Chaillot Records. Mémoires de la Reine d'Angleterre, in the Archives of France."

‡ "The date of this paper is the 19th of May. It certifies the fact that the remains of this unfortunate Queen were conveyed with regal honours from St. Germain to Chaillot, by order of the Regent Orleans, two days after her decease; but that her funeral did not take place till the end of the following month."

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

June 11th.—Mr. Faraday "On the steam-jet." In giving an account on a former evening of Mr. Barry's method of ventilating the House of Peers, Mr. Faraday referred to the use of Bell's steam-jet as one of the means employed to move the air which had to pass through the house: on the present occasion he resumed the subject of the jet, for the purpose of referring to and illustrating its mechanical conditions and properties. As before, he had a small steam-boiler, from which proceeded pewter pipes, each terminated by a conical aperture of an inch in diameter; and it was upon the jets of steam issuing from these apertures, when urged by a pressure of 10 or 15 pounds above that of the atmosphere, that the chief experiments were made. He first referred to Dr. Young's account of the manner in which a stream of elastic fluid entered a circumjacent and similar medium, and to the cones of mixed fluid thus produced. He then illustrated the manner in which the circumambient air, even to the amount of several hundred times the volume of the steam, was drawn into and mixed with the issuing stream, and carried forward by it. This set and indraught of the air was shewn by the way in which large flames, applied at different parts of the cone of vapour, were drawn into it; by the manner in which light fabrics like muslin were swept up; and by the indraught and sustentation of glass bubbles, egg-shells, &c. into and in the jet of steam when either vertical or considerably inclined. After thus shewing the mode in which the air was taken up by the jet of steam, and the great amount so involved, Mr. Faraday next proceeded to illustrate the intensity of indraught; and this he effected by having various hydrostatic pressure gauges, terminated above by small apertures, which could be applied to any part of the cone of steam and air; in this way the indraught was found to be most intense close to the jet aperture, and less at increasing distances from it. Even in these small steam-jets, and at low pressures, the effect was shewn to be equal to an elevation of a column of water from 18 to 24 inches in height near to the aperture. Then Mr. Faraday referred to the large air-tube in the centre of which the steam-jet was placed, and to the conical termination or contraction of it employed by Mr. Bell, which, by adjustment of its aperture in size and position, could be made to surround the jet at any given distance from the aperture, and thus secured an intensity of indraught proportionate to the place or distance at which that cone was applied, and made the jet available to the removal of air, though opposed by much obstruction. He illustrated, by glass apparatus, how the air could in this way be drawn through water; and how, by such means, the smoke from lead furnaces, alkali works, &c. could be washed and purified; and substances which if cast into the atmosphere would be deleterious, thus turned into a mercantile and valuable result. In the course of his illustrations the lecturer compared the phenomena with those of the rings of smoke from phosphuretted hydrogen, the rolling clouds from a steam-boat funnel or locomotive chimney, and the phenomena of conical steam-valves noticed some years ago by Clement Desormes; and finally concluded by bringing the Friday evening meetings for this season to a termination.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 14th.—Last Evening Meeting of present Session.—The new president, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, M.P., in the chair. The Comte de Montemolin, accompanied by the Chevalier de Berardi and Colonel Gareimartin, honoured the meeting with his presence. The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Duncan, "A Journey from Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, over the Kong mountains to Adfoodia, a town some hundred miles in the interior of Africa." The presence of Mr. Duncan added greatly to the interest of this paper, he being able to narrate many circumstances of a perfectly novel

character in reference to the habits and manners of the natives. We were much amused with his account of the King of Dahomey's body-guard, consisting of women only, upwards of 6000 rank and file, and officered wholly by women. In one respect, this sable body-guard resembled our Life Guards, the privates being selected from the tallest of the population. As regards the officers, height is not the sole requisite qualification; considerable personal rotundity is essential to the obtaining of a commission in this royal corps; and the officers of the King of Dahomey's body-guard may, therefore, be well described as women of considerable, if not the greatest, weight in the kingdom. The upper garment of these guards is a short tunic, reaching below the knees; their weapons consist of a musket, a short sabre, and a club, the latter constructed with a sort of hook at the top, by which it is suspended from the shoulder, and is carried in front of the person. Mr. Duncan received the greatest kindness and attention from the king; and, so long as he continued within the boundaries of Dahomey, every possible aid was rendered to him, and provisions supplied in the greatest abundance.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The second reunion of the Fellows and their friends was held at the Society's Gardens in the Regent's Park on Saturday last, and was attended by a numerous and fashionable assembly. The musical programme comprised classical as well as fashionable pieces, which were efficiently executed by fifty performers, carefully selected from the bands of the three regiments of Foot-Guards, and conducted by Mr. Godfrey, band-master of the Coldstreams.

CONVERSION OF THE DIAMOND INTO COKE.

M. DUMAS communicated to the Academy of Sciences on Monday last, that M. Jacquelin, by submitting a diamond to a very high temperature between the poles of a Bunsen battery, succeeded in converting it entirely into a carbonaceous matter, having the appearance and characteristics of coke. Details were promised.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE. Porson Prize.—On Tuesday last, the Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse, was adjudged to G. J. Gill, of Emmanuel College: subject, Shakspeare, *King Henry V.*, act i. sc. 2. "While that the armed hand doth fight," to "all well borne without defeat." metre, Tragicum iambicum trimetrum acatalecticum.

June 11th.—The following degrees were conferred:
Doctor in Divinity.—The Rev. H. Philpott, Master of Catharine Hall and Vice-Chancellor (by royal mandate).
Doctors in Medicine.—D. W. Cohen, C. J. Hare, Caius College.

Bachelors in Divinity.—W. N. Griffin, G. Martin, St. John's College; J. Latham, A. H. Plover, Queen's College.
Master of Arts.—S. J. Steens, St. John's College.
Bachelor of Arts.—A. B. Frazer, Trinity College.

Bachelors in Medicine.—A. W. Barclay, D. B. Kendall, Caius College; C. D. Waite, St. Peter's College.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 11th. Public Meeting.—Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a seal of the fourteenth century, lately found, of the class so remarkable for bearing antique intaglios with inscriptions which very frequently have no reference to the subject engraved. It was oval, of silver, and in the centre enclosed an amethyst, with a figure: on the outer rim of the silver was inscribed a *Roberti signum*—nil signantis nisi dignum: (the seal of Robert, who signs nothing but what is worthy).—Mr. Wansley exhibited, on the part of the Fishmongers' Company, an ancient quern or hand-mill, found in a bog on their estate in Ireland. Mr. White expressed his belief that the two portions of the quern were the upper and the lower stone of separate querns; and that they did not sufficiently correspond in every respect to form a perfect mill. Messrs. Yewd, Chaffers, and Price considered they belonged to one, and were adjusted to work together. Mr. Croker said he had paid considerable

attention to the subject of ancient querns, and was induced from comparison to believe the specimen upon the table to be very ancient, although it was of a form quite new to him. He then entered at considerable length into the subject of querns found in Ireland, and gave some amusing anecdotes connected with their history. It appears they have never ceased to be used in that country. Thurot, when he invaded Carrickfergus in 1760, took several querns on board to grind corn. Those in use at the present day are ornamented with a zig-zag pattern, like the ancient: the reason assigned for which is, that if a new style were introduced the articles would be unsaleable.—Mr. Saul made some observations on the Roman mill-stones found in various parts of England, and on the materials of which they were composed.—The Hon. R. C. Neville, in addition to the old processional weapons procured from Debden Hall, Essex, exhibited a large collection of ancient bronzes from his private museum, some of which excited much interest.—Mr. Roach Smith exhibited drawings of the ancient building called St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, near Bradwell-juxta-Mare, in Essex; and gave the result of his personal examination of it, and of the Roman remains in its immediate vicinity. This edifice, now a barn, had, it appeared, escaped the observation of antiquaries, although it exhibits some remarkable architectural features. Morant briefly refers to it, and states, that in 1442 a jury found it had a chancel, nave, and small tower, with two bells (no traces of which now remain); that it was burnt, and the chancel and nave repaired: when it was founded, and by whom, he adds, they know not. The building at the present day exhibits, notwithstanding the dilapidations to which it has repeatedly been subjected, some interesting traces of its original character: among these the most remarkable is a circular window, neatly turned with Roman tiles; and indications of two others similarly worked, on the side fronting the sea. The entire materials of the building appear to have been taken from the Roman structures, which, by foundations yet remaining, covered the site. It stands on the western side of a Roman entrenchment, which is considerably elevated above the surrounding level, and slopes towards the sea. Mr. Smith then referred to the various stations on the Saxon shore, as mentioned in the *Notitia*. All of them could be identified, with the exception of one called Othona, which Camden conceived was the present St. Peter's-on-the-Wall; and he founded his opinion chiefly, if not wholly, upon the probable derivation of the Saxon Ythanecaster, from the Roman Othona; the former being mentioned by Bede as a city situated on the Pant, in which (in the seventh century) Cadd built a church. The only other station on the eastern coast which could at all lay claim to the credit of having been the Othona of the *Notitia*, was, Mr. S. observed, that at Felixstow, in Suffolk, now submerged in the sea. Unfortunately, inscriptions which have enabled us to identify the *Notitia* stations in the north, have not been found to aid us in localising those on the Saxon shore. He concluded by expressing a belief that if excavations were made on a rather extensive scale at St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, they would lead to important discoveries, and probably decide the question in favour of its being the site of Othona.—Mr. Isaacs, on the part of Lord Hastings, exhibited an Italian plate, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, remarkable no less for beauty of design and perfect execution than for the colour of its ground, which is of extreme rarity. Similar plates, Mr. Isaacs stated, from their frequently bearing tablets, inscribed with amorous sentences, are supposed to have served to present sweetmeats to ladies at festivals. Mr. Isaacs also produced, from the collection of Lord Hastings, a shield of the fifteenth century, surrounded with an inscription, in German, invoking the watchful protection of the Deity, and decorated with a representation of St. George and the Dragon.—A letter from Mr. Keet, respecting the discovery of an early engraved

coffin-lid, recently found at Wallasey Church, near Liverpool, was laid upon the table. — A paper, by M. De Gerville, "On the mission of St. Magloire to the Channel Islands," was announced; but the reading of it, on account of the lateness of the hour, was postponed.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

June 5th.—Prof. Wilson in the chair. This meeting was made special for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the Council, that the Asiatic Society of China, formed at Hong Kong, under the presidency of Sir John Davis, should be admitted as a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The motion was made in an appropriate address to the meeting by Sir George Staunton, and carried unanimously.

Another subject of discussion was, the adoption of some measures to improve the condition of the Society; more especially by removing to some larger house, where the library and museum might be more conveniently displayed, and the members better accommodated, than in the present locality. A good deal of discussion took place on the subject, which ended in the appointment of a committee, who undertook to investigate and report upon the matter.

After the termination of the special question, and some routine business, the Secretary read an extract from a letter from Major Rawlinson, written at Baghdad near the close of April last. In this letter the Major speaks highly of Dr. Hincks's discovery of the Assyrian numerals, and says that the Van inscriptions must thus be nearly half figures: he is inclined to think they are rather to be referred to some monstrous astronomical calculations, than to statistical details like the Karnak inscription. He then gives a very brief account of the contents of the admirably preserved inscription on the black obelisk found at Nimrud, which contains 220 closely written lines. The inscription begins with an invocation to the gods; gives the titles and genealogy of the king, whose name appears to read Armanbar, or Animbar; and goes on chronicling his exploits, from his accession to his death, in the thirty-second year of his reign. His wars and conquests are very briefly stated; something in the Behistun fashion.

Major Rawlinson thinks that the civilisation of Assyria proceeded from Egypt; traversed Phœnicia, where we have probably the earliest attempts in the cuneiform character at Nahr-el-Kalb; that from Phœnicia it passed through Syria to Northern Mesopotamia, and ultimately to Media. He believes the inscriptions of Assyria Proper to be less ancient, and that they may belong to another race. Of this race, he gives a genealogy of six kings, the third of whom is Ninus. Some of the names have a strong resemblance to those given by Eusebius, from Abydenus, and by Moses of Chorene; but the very extraordinary variety and laxity of the Assyrian orthography, and the uncertainty of the alphabet in some particulars, render identification at present impossible. Of the second Assyrian dynasty, Major Rawlinson has only been able to find three names in succession, ending with the second Ninus. Before committing to the press any regular treatise on this interesting subject of inquiry, Major Rawlinson has determined to examine and copy every fragment of the Babylonian character at Behistun. He had obtained three months' leave of absence for the purpose; and, in all probability, has already left Baghdad. We may therefore hope to have some interesting results before the close of this year.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Statistical, 8 P.M.; Pathological, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.
Wednesday.—Microscopical, 8 P.M.; Royal College of Chemistry, 8½ P.M.
Thursday.—Royal Society of Literature, 4 P.M.
Friday.—British Archaeological, 8½ P.M.; Philological, 8 P.M.
Saturday.—Royal Botanic, 3½ P.M.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE drawings and miniatures of the year are not inferior to any former exhibition; but it is impossible to particularise the multitude and the merits here presented to the eye—some four hundred productions.

In the miniature department, Sir W. Ross, as usual, stands eminently forward with an art of high order, yet apparently artless, and subjects in which simplicity and richness are at the same time combined with nature. Sir W. J. Newton also displays his accustomed taste and talent; and Mr. Thorburn his truth of portraiture and superb execution. We are inclined to think that, together with attempts to produce similar effects as in oils in this branch, some evil is caused by transgressing the Academy's rule in regard to the dimensions of the frames,—the masses of gilding are injurious to the pictures. We must notice the rising and inherited genius of Miss S. Howard, the Misses Sharpe, Mr. Rochard, A. E. Chalon, J. Hayter, C. Durham, G. Jones, Uwins, Mulready, F. Cruikshank, and Mrs. V. Bartholomew, as among the distinguished contributors to this attractive, and only too numerous supplied apartment.

The architecture does not offer any feature of extraordinary interest, and is, as usual, murdered by the proximity and juxtaposition of brightly coloured pictures. It seems odd enough, that there is not a single academical or associate in this portion of the Gallery. Is architecture so high, or so low?

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

AFTER the private view on Saturday, opened to the public on Monday, with as rich a treat as we ventured to promise in the *Literary Gazette* of the 29th ult. We cannot call to mind a collection of superior value and interest, even in the most palmy and younger days of the Gallery; and the power to produce such an exhibition after all that have gone before, affords a striking proof of the vast and almost inexhaustible pictorial treasures which are deposited in private residences throughout England. The middle room is entirely filled with the pictures we mentioned as so liberally placed at the disposal of the directors by the Marquis of Bute. They are thirty-six in number; and nearly all of the highest class of the great masters whose names they bear. The Cuypes, Nos. 66, 68, and 92, have long been appreciated as among the finest of the artist's productions—they are, indeed, exquisite specimens of his skill. The figures and cattle in the foreground, the water and landscape foliage in the middle distance, and the far-off perspective melting into thin grey and yet transparent air, are perfect of their kind of manipulation; and it is curious to observe, with all his warmer glow, how similar in these respects, and the means employed, is the pencil of Claude to that of Cuyp. Indeed, the school of the latter is often recognised in the best pictures of Dutch and Flemish art; and we see, in an I. Ostade for instance (No. 28), an approach to the manner, if not to the entire excellence of the great exemplar. In this middle room, however, with all its attractions, there is not one piece more extraordinary than No. 79, "A Frost Scene," by A. Vander Neer. It is a most creative scene, with a wonderfully managed light upon it; and a few atoms are made to tell for a multitude of human figures in every attitude of sliding and skating; whilst in the town on the left, and the persons more immediate to the eye, there is a firmness, finish, and character not surpassed by the small Metz, A. Ostade, and Slingelandt, over the chimney-piece (Nos. 69, 70, 71). "A Cock Fight," by Jan Steen; No. 67, is one of those performances so highly prized by Wilkie, but we need not run over the Hobbinses (of which the specimens throughout the Gallery are most charming), Berghems, Boths, Teniers, Vandeveldes, Ruysdaels, Poussins, Claudes, Tempestas, and other masterly works, which, in this room alone, form a sight worth many a mile's journey to look upon. The

miscellaneous mass in the other rooms, making altogether a hundred and sixty-two, and especially in the branch of landscape, are not less deserving of the public and the artist. The "St. Cecilia" of Sir Joshua (Sir W. W. Wynn), as fresh as from his easel, is in superb preservation. No. 12 is a Greuze (Mr. Henry Broadwood), for silvery tone and expression unsurpassed by any other picture of that much-valued painter. No. 49, "An Italian Ball," by Claude (Earl of Yarborough), is delicious; as is 55, a frost piece, by Cuyp, belonging to the same nobleman. A capital Ruysdael, a Paul Potter of similar quality, and a fine Vandevelde, are among the prominent features in this room; not to mention the famous Cornaro Family, by Titian, and others by Rubens, Rembrandt, and other immortals. In the south room, we have some honourable specimens of our native school—Collins, Wilson, Callcott, Briggs, Bird, Dance, Hilton, T. Daniel, Wilkie, Northcote, Reynolds, Hogarth, Phillips, Sir A. More, S. Newton, Stothard, and Denner. Mr. James Stuart has contributed five gems, one an exquisite little Ruysdael, No. 5, to the north, and the other four to this apartment; namely, 109, "Playing at Bowls," Teniers; 126, "Merry-making," Jan Steen; 127, "Skittle-players," De Hooze; and 156, "The Rich Man and Lazarus," another Teniers. These are samples of a most excellently chosen collection, by a private gentleman. A Slingelandt of Mr. Botfield's, a Paul Potter of Mr. Willett's, an E. Vander Neer and Dusart of Mr. Bredel's, and others also, from similarly choice collections, enrich this part of the Gallery, and help to make up the sum of an exhibition which, we repeat, has not been surpassed by the richest of preceding years.

PICTURE BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.

WE have seen a magnificent work by this great man, just brought to this country to be offered to the National Gallery. The picture represents the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, for which it is known the Grand Duke of Milan stood as model. The figure is the full life size, and very finely painted; rather pale in colour, but the expression and drawing are very grand. It is painted on thick Parma panel, the joints of which have sprung somewhat. The sum asked for it is 5000 guineas. May this work of the man who was so much the instructor and master of the great masters, never leave our country!

Drawings in India. By the Hon. C. Hardinge.

A BRILLIANT collection of drawings by Mr. Hardinge have been, during the week, exhibited by Mr. M'Lean. They are original sketches of places and scenes, chiefly in the Punjab, Jullunder Doab, and Kashmir, and portraits of the leading personages who figured at Lahore after the war of last year. There are also views of the sanguinary battles fought by the gallant father of the artist, whose works would do honour to the profession, and are quite extraordinary for an amateur. Their destination is to be lithographed, in his new and improved manner, by Mr. J. D. Harding, whose process of stamping has brought this style into high perfection; and published with letter-press descriptions. With regard to the subjects we may remark that they are admirably varied, and all extremely interesting; affording us a better notion of the country, the buildings, and the natives in their habits and costumes, as well as of the appearance and bearing of their conquerors, than we ever had before. India, now brought closer to us by steam, it is time that we should become better acquainted with; and Mr. Hardinge's work will contribute much to that desideratum. The visitors to Mr. M'Lean's Gallery seemed all to be greatly gratified with the drawings and the sample engravings.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER AND ARTS IN ROME.

Sculpture: Statue of Queen Victoria.

THOUSANDS of our readers may not be aware that there is published at Rome a newspaper in the

English language, and called *The Roman Advertiser*. Nevertheless such is the case, and it is from No. 14 of that Journal that we reprint the following notice of Mr. Gibson's Statue of our Queen, about which so much expectation was raised, and its mission, to be the glory of this Year's Exhibition, so curiously expected. That it was drowned on its passage, was the first report (as noticed in the *Literary Gazette*), but we are told that its non-appearance was not caused by any accident at sea; that it was safely landed at Southampton, and placed at the disposal of its royal mistress. The rest to us is in the clouds, but we fancy the circumstance will add interest to the article we now copy from the Anglo-Roman press.

"This work having become an object of much attention from the style in which the artist has completed its details, with the use of colour in the ornaments and embroidery of the dress, a second notice of it in these pages it is hoped may not be uninteresting. We need not farther dwell upon its beauties, except to say that its completion has enhanced those which, when in an unfinished state, were already so distinguishing; and that in majestic gracefulness it not only raises the subject to its highest ideal without sacrificing truth of resemblance, but is a personification of the Royal so obvious, that if discovered centuries hence we believe there could be no hesitation in recognising it as the statue of a Queen, even without the tiara, or any other insignia. We felt some alarm for its reputation on learning that it had been coloured, and visited it again, doubtful of receiving an impression so agreeable as the first. But the application of colour is so delicate, the tone so subdued, that no effect of glaring contrast is produced, and the pale purity of the marble does not, as a whole, suffer from the partial tinting. Nothing more is coloured than the rim of the tiara and the dolphins that ornament its circlet, in yellow; the wave-formed embroidery of the robe, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle at the corners, in red and blue; the acorns pendent from the extremities, where the Greeks wore weight of gold, in yellow. The contest whether the artist has done right in introducing these accessories, must revolve on two questions,—whether the idea is conformable to the abstract principles of taste; and whether it is supported by the authority of that antiquity from which sculpture has received its principles and its only perfect models. We can imagine nothing more fatal to the dignity of sculpture than the *universal* introduction of colour on the flesh as well as draperies; a practice which would break down the barrier that divides this art from her sister Painting, without approximating her to the merits of the former; since to a painted statue could not be imparted the delicate chiaroscuro, the softly shadowy or brilliant effects produced by colours on the canvass. The material is hostile; and the principle, if carried out to its consequent, would lead to the preference of wax-work over sculpture, as far more nearly approaching nature in this species of imitation. The exalted character of sculpture rests in this, that its creations present a type of Humanity, so sublimely lofty, so calm in the beauty of perfectness, that their contemplation raises us above ourselves, or rather restores us, at least for the moment, to that dignity which results from the perfect harmony of the inner life with the destinations and purposes of our existence. Like a record of lost purity, it awakens at least in our nature the reverential remembrances of, the yearning aspirations after, the birthright once forfeited, yet not irrecoverable. That which is the aim (perhaps dimly recognised) of every nature, bearing a high sense of duty, the attainment of our Being's height, the reconciliation of our actual life with our intellectual and spiritual calling—the very music of the world within us—this it is whose personification rendered palpable in sculpture, invests it with influences so essentially moral. To exercise such, it is necessary that its sphere should be removed from reality; and that, like poetry, its creations should be surrounded, as

it were, with a veil, like the incense round the pageantry of the altar, softening and elevating, but idealising, not destroying, its relations to the actual world; that it may silently teach us the attainable, the intellectual dignity which is above, though not inaccessible to us. From these premises, it seems to us matter of course, that sculpture must be widely apart from painting; and that in accessories alone can colour be on any account admissible.

Mr. Gibson's statue of the Queen is one in which much detail is introduced, in which the effect sought is that of the majestic both from character and position. In such a one, where ornament is befitting, and richness, as far as suitable to sculpture, an attribute of propriety, the introduction of colour partially, and under the control of so refined a taste as this artist's, does not (speaking from our own impression) jar against the principles referred to above, nor approach so near to the real as to prejudice the ideal of the subject. Though the detail is rich, it is softened almost to shadowiness, and not much nearer to the glare of dyed draperies, as actually worn, than the paleness of the marble to the warm hues of the flesh. It adds so much of the effect of splendour to the figure as to enhance its abstract character, that of Female Royalty, rather than destroy its purity in general effect. Yet to say that adventitious splendour has been the only intention of the artist towards his work would be unjust; we should rather define the purpose and the effect of its accomplishment as not the bringing down the ideal to the material of ornament, but the elevation of this last to the sphere of the ideal, with the observance of harmony between all parts, the paleness of colour tempered to the creamy whiteness of marble. Perhaps not many are aware of the extent of support for this method, supplied by antiquity and the archaeologic authorities on which the artist has based his theory. The quotation of some of these may be apposite.

A passage occurs in the 35th book of Pliny, c. 11, which we believe has received a different translation from the one most obvious, and directly supporting this practice of colouring the accessories of statuary. "This is that Nicias (the Athenian painter) concerning whom Praxiteles said, when asked which of his works in marble he most approved of, Those which Nicias has applied his hand to: so much Praxiteles attributed to his tinging (*circumlitioni*)."

This last word may be rendered adorning with paint, doing over, or, as its sense is more exactly supplied in the German, *unschmieren*. The work of Sir Charles Fellows on the important discoveries of that gentleman in Asia Minor has thrown light on the earliest history of Grecian art, and established the identity of cities referred to by Herodotus and others with the remains that indefatigable traveller has been the first to make known the existence of. An inscription was found by him at the ancient Aphrodisias, in Caria, to this effect, "That Callias, grandson of Zeno, the son of Eudamus, an honourable and good youth, whose conduct was virtuous and worthy of all praise, be honoured with the greatest and fairest honours; and that there be put up his statues, and sculptures, and images, painted in golden armour, in the temples and public places, whereon there are also to be inscribed his honours fair, and befitting and becoming his family and the conduct of his life; and that these worthy inscriptions be likewise placed on his tomb, in which his brother Zeno also is buried." Here follows the epitaph. According to this inscription, the temples and public places of Aphrodisias were decorated with statues in painted or gilt armour; for ΕΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΙΝΗ (the phrase employed) is a painted statue or image of the personage to whose honour the tomb was erected.*

In a note to the same valuable work of Sir Charles Fellows, the authority of one of the greatest scholars both in the literature and art of Greece, that the present century has possessed, is adduced to

* Canova added a faint red to the cheeks of some of his statues.

bear the same testimony. "The satisfaction I received," says the author, "on my return to Athens, in renewing my acquaintance with the justly celebrated Prof. Müller, has made me more aware of the immense loss Europe has sustained by the death of one of her greatest scholars in all the vigour of life. On seeing the coloured drawings of this tomb (the author speaks of one he had discovered in Myra, a city of Lycia, the walls of which were surrounded with reliefs entirely coloured), he expressed the following opinion as to the mode of colouring adopted by the Greeks in their works of art: 'The ancients painted their bas-reliefs; they only tinged their statues; tinging the drapery, leaving the flesh part uncoloured; the wounds and blood were stained, and the ear-rings and ornaments gilded. Their temples were left white, but parts of the frieze and architectural ornaments were coloured, but very minutely. Their temples of coarse materials were plastered, and entirely coloured. The Parthenon frieze was coloured; all the backgrounds of their bas-reliefs were painted.' This was his opinion at Athens, June 26th, 1846." In farther corroboration of this were discovered, a few years since, in the excavations at the Count Lozzani's villa, near the Porta Pia, the three large sarcophagi which are now in the Gregorian Museum at the Lateran Palace, and whose reliefs, as well as the walls of the tomb containing them, were entirely coloured on their first exposure—the wreaths of flowers on one with all the hues of nature, the Orestes pursued by the Furies and other groups, all in well-preserved tints. Since their removal to the Museum, from whatever cause, these have almost entirely disappeared.

The above authorities prove the extent to which the method was carried, and also the limit at which it stopped; and if in details of dress, &c., statues to which the ornate is suitable (as unquestionably in this noble work of Mr. Gibson); if in reliefs, partaking more (amidst the surrounding features, where effect was sought from the accumulated, not from the isolated) of the character of decoration (as is happily instanced in those of the Royal Palace at Munich), the use of colour is irreconcilable with the majesty of the art; its farther application is, in our conviction, to be deprecated as derogatory to the essential purity of sculpture."

[It seems, however, it has not pleased at home; and without seeing it we can imagine that the return to curious antiquity could be no improvement upon the human sublime of really great sculpture.—Ed. L. G.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 15, 1847.

THE Asiatic Society of Paris held yesterday its annual meeting. It had to nominate a member to the office of president, vacant by the death of M. Amédée Jaubert. Its choice fell upon M. Reinaud, a member of the Institute, and professor of the Arabian language. Founded in 1822, under the patronage of the Duke of Orleans (since King of the French), and upheld by the influence of a few distinguished savans—such as MM. Silvestre de Lacy, Abel Remusat, the Comte d'Hauterive, the Comte de Lasteyrie, &c.,—it reckons amongst its members almost all the eminent orientalist of the world. By its publications, and its encouraging exertions, it powerfully aided the progress in oriental studies which has taken place during the last twenty-five years. Nevertheless, the Asiatic Society does not engross much public attention. Its journal and other publications are interspersed with Chinese, Sanscrit, Arabian, and Javanese texts, which at first sight scare away the superficial reader. Yet, as soon as they appear, they are

† At Stratoniceia (in the same country) an inscription was found by Boeckh, in which the same Greek phrase is employed, in a sense still more general, the words "a painted image bearing his name," being followed by the order that a decree was to be written on the Pronaoe for the use of the boys in the Temple of Serapis, and inscribed on a stone column to be erected in that temple.

spread amongst all the scientific bodies of the globe; and the first series of the journal, which has to-day reached its fiftieth volume, are quoted, at sales of books, much above the original prices. The Asiatic Society of France is older than the Asiatic Societies of England, of the United States, and of Germany; and its existence, without doubt, has led to the establishment of its illustrious brethren.

M. le Vicomte Victor Hugo, as the *Journal des Débats* calls him, had formerly made a rather meagre début as an orator in the Chamber of Peers. Since then, he remained nearly two years without speaking; and his voice was not again heard till the last sitting, in which he pronounced a regular speech to advocate the repeal of the law which prohibits, to members of the Bonaparte family, access to the French territories. This speech was called forth by a petition of the ex-King of Westphalia, addressed to the two Chambers, demanding of them the permission to return and close in France a life full of the greatest vicissitudes.

The speech of M. Hugo was favourably received by the Chamber of Peers, in which sit, in considerable numbers, the old generals of the empire, who cannot entirely discard the glories and royalties of those times. Here are some few of the passages which met with applause:

"During the last fifteen years people have treated with some disdain and irony what has been termed 'sentimental politics.' They have ridiculed enthusiasm:—'poetry!' was it said. They derided chivalric fidelity and seriously entertained devotion. Thus have faded away in our hearts the eternal notion of the true, of the just, and the beautiful; and thus have prevailed considerations of utility and profit, men of business, and material interests. You well know, gentlemen, to what end we have thus been led. As for myself, when I see degraded consciences, supremacy of money, extending corruption, the highest positions and situations invaded by the vilest passions (sensation); when I see the meanness of the present times, I recur in thought to the grandeur of bygone ages; and I am, at times, tempted to say to the Chamber, the press, and France herself, 'Come! let us talk of the Emperor, it will do us good!' . . . I do not intend here to stir up any passions; this, of course, will be understood. I hold the conviction that I am fulfilling a duty in mounting the tribune. When I lend the exiled King Jerome Napoleon my weak support, I am moved thereto not only by the convictions of my soul, but also by all the recollections of my childhood. This is, so to say, an hereditary duty; and it seems to me that my father, an old soldier of the empire, calls upon me to rise and to speak" (approbation).

These words justly excited the sympathy of the noble hearers; and although they did not convince the majority, since the petition of the King Jerome was not sent to the President of the Council, still we will class them amongst those which are always and everywhere to be applauded. However they might have given rise to some reflections as to their moral weight,—coming from the lips of M. V. Hugo—amongst the causes of the demoralisation, the disenchantment he so eloquently denounces, could we not perchance mark the inconsistencies noticed by the public between the most sublime language and actions which belie them? Might not the greatest check which poetry has experienced be traced to the poets themselves?

"Quis tulit Græcos de seditione querentes?"

Who can look seriously upon the fictitious enthusiasm of some concoctors of rhyme, when next to their pompous declamations on the sanctity of home, we find their forgetfulness of those duties which render that home an asylum both respectable and respected? Or, then, again: in what spirit can we see a man coming piously to restore the remains of the empire, when that same man crowned with flowers the idols of the Restoration. Is it not this

which aims the more deadly blow at enthusiasm and at faith? Is it not this which causes us to look with contempt upon that fine semblance of political sentimentality so void of reality, good faith, and good sense?

At the annual meeting of the Institute of France (the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences) M. Mignet read the biography of Jean Pierre Frederic Ancillon, the Prussian Professor. He shewed him to us passing from the evangelical pulpit to the teaching of history; and he speaks of him as an historian in the following terms: "He belonged to the family of political historians. Without possessing the extensive views of Bossuet, the profound judgment of Machiavelli, the vast and ingenious penetration of Montesquieu, he evinced in history quiet good sense and intelligent honesty. Like those glorious masters, he delighted in following human revolutions, by tracing them to their sources; he laboured to catch at the meaning of institutions; to judge the conduct of governments; to shew what it is that great men borrow from their times, and what they bequeath them; to penetrate deep in those beautiful rules of moral order which ordain that the fate of nations shall depend upon their character, and which lead societies to perfection by the progression in the sense of right and in public reason. This was the spirit in which M. Ancillon prosecuted his lectures at the Military Academy of Berlin, and wrote the important work which founded his reputation in Europe, at the beginning of this century." M. Mignet afterwards explained the part taken by M. Ancillon as a philosopher. After having exposed the different systems of Kant, Fichte, and Shelling, he adds: "This adventurous philosophy frightened the moderate mind of M. Ancillon. On the other hand, the experimental philosophy of Locke and of Condillac presented to his mind but an incomplete analysis and limited solutions. Accordingly he took rank between the two schools, between which he offered himself as a mediator. His philosophy was eclectic. He upheld that the various systems were but exaggerations of one just idea. He reproached French philosophy with only adopting that which is material, and German philosophy with believing in nothing but that which is ideal. He therefore established the starting point of his philosophy neither in the simple sensation nor in pure intelligence, but placed it in the feeling of conscience, as Descartes had affirmed."

The man of letters alone again at a later period in the statesman. In 1831, immediately after taking office, Ancillon published a last work in two volumes, entitled, *De la Conciliation des Parties extrêmes*. By the aid of thesis and antithesis, reviewing the various subjects he had already treated, philosophy and art, history and politics, M. Ancillon laboured to disengage from their errors the most contrary opinions, by reducing them to a mean term, in which he fancied he could attain truth and meet with wisdom. He was, in consequence, in the habit of saying, *Moderata durant*.

Such natures, honest and fine, but without any decided characteristics, do not present portrait-painters with any great resources. A critic made the remark, in eulogising the notice of M. Mignet, and explains it by the peculiar position of M. Ancillon; who, being the descendant of a French family settled in Germany in consequence of religious persecution under Louis XIV., was, truth to say, neither totally French, nor totally German. "Placed without the pale of the conditions of his race and nature, he became confused in his penetration, and remained, as it were, suspended at equal distances from Pascal, from Kant, from Leibnitz, and from Voltaire—an instance of an excellent fruit, somewhat discoloured for want of its own proper sun."

I rejoice in mentioning an instance of disinterestedness on the part of our most learned painter, M. Ingres. The municipal council of Paris had requested him to design the paintings of a church which has just been completed. He had accepted,

the price was determined (8000*l.*), when they required a programme; and he sent the following:



with this little sentence for all commentary: "From the bosom of Religion emerge all Christian Virtues, which, after having been taught and practised upon earth, return, under the guidance of angels, to receive their reward in heaven." The council, somewhat astonished, demanded other explanations, and especially demanded to be shewn some sketches or cartoons—some visible manifestation of the painter's ideas. Upon this, and without any other motive, M. Ingres returned the treaty already signed. He declares in his letter, that his programme, long considered, should have sufficed to enable them to judge his composition "according with it in every point, so much so that I looked upon it as upon the plan of a poem, in which nothing remained to be done but to write the verses."

You will probably look upon this susceptibility as somewhat exaggerated, and consider the proceeding as smacking of pride; but when you reflect upon the pecuniary abnegation testified by M. Ingres, I doubt whether you will disapprove it more than I have done.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 10, 1847.

WHILST your ears are being delighted with the vocal tones of the Swedish nightingale—who, by the way, afforded us the same pleasure here last year—ours have also been delighted by the instrumental tones of the far-famed pianist Sigismund Thalberg, who has given four public concerts here during the past month. I had the pleasure of hearing his first and third concert. In the latter Herr Kellermann, the celebrated violoncellist, accompanied by Thalberg, executed a very beautiful "Andante Grazioso" and his well-known "Romanesca." His Majesty and several members of the royal family were present at each concert, the first three of which were held in the court theatre, the last in the great saloon of the "Casino." On the 29th ult. Herr Thalberg had the order of a knight of Dannebrog conferred on him by the king.

Our Tivoli and Vauxhall was opened for the season on Whit-monday, when, although the weather was rather unfavourable, the number of visitors was seven thousand. The grounds are beautifully laid out, the situation picturesque, and the amusements of the highest order. Travellers who have visited the chief capitals of Europe assert that its equal is not to be found elsewhere. For my part, I can only speak of those of London, Paris, and a few others, all of which it certainly surpasses in elegance of arrangement and entertainments. The concert-saloon, an immense building, three sides of which are of glass, is perhaps the finest of its kind in Europe, and the orchestra is excellent. Here is also a theatre for gymnastic performances and pantomimes. In the gymnastic department there are at present four Englishmen; their names are Connor, Barnes, and Stafford, and Nicholas Daily and his two sons. The feats performed by Daily and his sons are unrivalled. The bills state that he is from *Astley's Theatre, London*. Then there are Russian mountains, an equestrian circus, an archery ground, pyrotechnic grounds,

a small zoological collection, an aviary, a Chinese pyramid, billiard-rooms, bazaars, cafés, &c. &c. The price of admission to this place of entertainment is extremely cheap, being one mark, somewhat less than sixpence. But we will leave Tivoli, and go to the railway terminus close by, The Sealand Railway was opened on Thursday, the 20th of May, i. e. on that day the first or trial trip was made from Copenhagen to Roskilde. The locomotive "Odin," with a train of several carriages, containing the directors, shareholders, and their friends, left the station at half-past eight, A.M., and performed the distance, about eighteen English miles, in forty minutes, the engine going at an easy rate. It is expected to be opened to the public on the 1st of July.

A company has likewise been formed here in order to carry into effect a regular steam communication between Glückstadt and England. The King of Denmark has empowered the authorities of the excise to take 400 shares on the state account, each share being fifty marks courtant.

The main topic of conversation here, as well as in most other places, is the scarcity of corn and the high price of bread. In order to meet the necessities of the times, the king has given direction to the magistrates to distribute tickets, or bread-cards as they are called, to the more necessitous part of the community. These cards have been distributed to 54,000 persons, calculated at five pounds each person per week, without respect to age, making a total of 270,000 pounds weekly. Thus a person, on buying a four-pound loaf of ryebread (this being the sort of bread in general consumption, and wheat bread regarded as a luxury), presents a cheque cut from this card; for this the baker allows a reduction on the ordinary price of about 2½d., which difference is paid by the commune, so that the present price of the four-pound loaf of rye bread, about 1s. 2½d., is reduced to 1s.—a price, however, which it has never before reached in this corn-growing land, whence immense exportations of rye and other grain takes place annually. The shipments from Denmark have been so great in the early part of the spring, and in the past autumn, that buyers are obliged to import vast quantities from Russia. The distribution of bread-cards commenced on the 1st of May, and is to be continued monthly until October. The exportation of corn and potatoes has been prohibited in Sweden.

Whilst this charitable act on the part of the commune is proceeding here, the less necessitous inhabitants of Denmark have not been less mindful of their suffering neighbours, the Irish and Scotch, an appeal having been made to them, and all British subjects resident in Denmark, which has been answered in a liberal manner, the sum remitted to the British legation here, up to the first of May last, being 4513 rix dollars, or about 630*l.*, the greater part of which was contributed by Danish subjects. In the list of subscribers is, "From a peasant in Veile district, Jutland, 200 rix dollars." Many of the peasants here are very wealthy.

Notwithstanding these acts of charity and benevolence, and the many places of amusement and entertainment so much frequented by the people in general, you must not be led to imagine that Denmark is a land flowing with milk and honey, or that the inhabitants are the most thrifty race of men in existence. If so, you would be under a great mistake. They are fond of pleasure and amusement, with which the wiser part provide them amply. The lower classes are by no means industrious, but, on the contrary, would be, by Englishmen in general, considered absolutely idle. The Sealand peasant is the least industrious of any of the islanders—for, as you know, Denmark comprises a number of islands. The Jutland peasant is the most industrious and careful; and it is not unfrequently the case that such men, on establishing themselves in the capital, have, from small beginnings, risen to be some of the wealthiest citizens. There is a great similarity between their character and the Scotch.

Neither must you suppose that matters are much better managed amongst the middle classes, nor that improvement proceeds here with giant steps. No, they go slowly forward, with somewhat of a tortoise pace, though I fear that, unlike the tortoise in the fable, they will never be able to come up with the hare, as they are themselves too fond of a nap by the way. This drowsiness is particularly observable in the execution of public works. The chief persons employed having an annual payment as long as the work continues, are in no hurry to see its completion. Thus it is that public works which, in the hands of efficient men, might be completed in a few months, are often extended to years. Something similar has been the case with the railway here, which has now been three years in hand, and that over a line remarkable for facility of completion. The directors are enormously paid as long as the work continues; the consequence is, that the time is prolonged as much as possible. But this is not all: there was a sum of 380,000 rix dollars wanting to complete it, and this above the subscribed sum, calculated to the fullest extent when the king granted the shareholders a loan of 300,000 last spring, though the application was but for 250,000. These things lead one to suspect that Shakspere, when he put the oft-quoted lines in Hamlet's mouth (Act I. scene 4), knew something about the state of Denmark.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE CAXTON MONUMENT.

WE attended the meeting on Saturday, to which we were politely invited; and to augment the interest of which, we had obeyed another invitation to further the proceedings by recommending them to public favour. The meeting was not so eminently patronised as we expected; and notwithstanding the enthusiasm of some of the speeches, Caxton seemed to have created little interest, and the wonders of printing and the press to have become too familiar to excite a sensation. Yet highly is Caxton deserving of national honours. Next to the inventor of a mighty engine, the importer of it into a country, and especially where it has flourished and produced effects more than in any other, ought to be the object of grateful admiration, and, in some appropriate style, have a visible and public tribute conspicuous to his memory. The people of England are therefore deeply indebted to Mr. Milman for reminding them of their neglect, and recalling them to their duty in this instance. We hope the response, though probably checked by a disapprobation of the suggested design, or to some dislike to the mode in which it has been attempted to carry it out, will come near to realise the glowing imagination of the reverend and poetical originator of this most laudable proposition.

The proceedings have been so well reported in the *Times* and other newspapers, that we will not fill our columns with the generally well-known details. Lord Morpeth, in the chair, made an eloquent address, embodying a sketch of the life and works of Caxton. Dr. Buckland moved, and Mr. John Murray seconded, the first resolution, "That it was desirable to erect a national testimonial to his memory"—the only prepared resolution which was carried. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, spoke with much effect, though his subject was only the site; but he introduced kindly sentiments between the countries, and enforced feelings derived from a common ancestry and language, which, for the good of both, and of the world at large, we hope will ever be truly encouraged and prevail. Mr. Milman seconded this motion in a speech of much interest, defending his plan for a fountain, &c. with parental fondness; and some discussion ensued, which led to an alteration, enlarging the Westminsterian bounds for the proposed locality.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter next introduced a long list of a general committee to countenance the subscription, and, in very bad taste, ventured to eulogise some of the names, which is always in-

vidious, poorly flattering to the elect, and offensive (as far as such trifles can give offence) to the obscured; and appended to this a second resolution, giving to Mr. Barry, Sir R. Westmacott, and Mr. Etty,* Royal Academicians, and Dean Buckland and Mr. Milman, the Dean and Canon of the Abbey Church of Westminster, the election of the design and execution of the monument. This led to a considerable argument, conducted with excellent tact and judgment by the President; and upon the gist and issue of which we have to express our opinion.

With regard to the *sub* or rather *elect* Committee of five to whom it was proposed to confide the entire direction of the monument, its class or nature as well as its satisfactory artistic construction agreeably to the model they should approve, it is obvious that too much was thrown upon them, whilst the General Committee were made mere cyphers, a parade of names without power or action of any kind.† It was well that this part of the scheme was over-ruled; for, with every deference to the parties designated, and respect for their high characters and positions in society, we do not consider that they would have formed such a guarantee for a work worthy of the object and the nation as very many subscribers would have been tempted to augment. They were therefore the most judicious friends to the cause, and the best promoters of the subscription, who procured the alteration at the meeting, of vesting the choice of the design in the General Committee, and only the supervision of its erection in the elect few; for it may be observed, that even our accomplished architect, Mr. Barry, could not save Trafalgar Square from the dumb-waiter fountains and spouting dolphins which deform it. He might, therefore, with all his taste and influence be again controled. Next on the list, Sir R. Westmacott, our experienced and admired sculptor: his great monumental public work in the metropolis is the naked giant in Hyde Park, and is not he liable to be induced to follow his own example with a similar production in honour of Caxton, a man of metal as well as Wellington? Then we have Etty, the finest painter of nude figures, and altogether one of the greatest artists of our age,—might not he be tempted to realise in solid materials something like his grand idea of grouping in the Maid of Orleans, now exhibiting at the Royal Academy? The Dean of Westminster, it was evident from his speech, looked upon the printer in the same light as the most enormous and potent of birds; and would no doubt agree to his being represented in the shape of a Dinornis. And the last, Mr. Milman, has declared his fixed opinion to be in favour of a fountain and lamplighting; both excellent things in their way, but difficult to be closely or clearly associated with a national commemoration of Caxton. A hydropathic and gaseous testimonial is no guide to the "march" of the printing-press, as the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night (which seem to have suggested the thought in the reverend gentleman's mind) were to the march of the Israelites in the desert. But Mr. Milman, feeling the force of the objections to mere symbolical analogies, hinted at a combination of the statue of Caxton with these allegorical types of type-founding. We could suppose nothing so incongruous; and, besides, there is no authentic likeness of the original to copy in everlasting brass. This is also an objection to a statue; and Sir H.

* The office had been offered and declined by Messrs. Eastlake and Mulready.

† There appeared to be something erroneous in the cut-and-dry pre-organisation of the proceedings, none of the prepared resolutions except the first having been carried. And another curious instance of the absence of fixed, if not the presence of invidious, principle occurred. Some gentleman proposed that the names of Leigh Hunt and Luke Hansard should be added to the general Committee, but was answered from the chair that any additions had better be left to that body. Yet within five minutes the name of Mr. Macready was offered from near the chair, and immediately adopted. The omission of that gentleman in the first list was certainly an oversight, representing so finely as he does one of the great interests connected with printing; but where was the principle?

Ellis informed us that the late Mr. Douce had proved the woodcut, gratuitously received as his portrait, to be of a much later period,* and merely an ideal invention in the costume of his day. But if we cannot have a genuine Caxton to "install," it does seem that a substantial and semblable approach to it would at least possess the merit of being superior to a flow of water, sometimes muddy enough, and a sparkling of lights very apt to be stopped in the pipes, or accidentally blown out. One of Mr. Knight's remarks applies strongly to this point. Such a design as Mr. Milman proposes could not be modelled in little, and circulated throughout the country and the civilised world. Unlike the mighty art which it was meant to commemorate, therefore, it must be confined to a single local spot, and be as limited as printing is universal—just as if the monument were to be in spirit the contrast to the subject.

Lord Morpeth, *ex officio*, would, of course, have a potential voice in the elect Committee; but there might occur changes in the department over which he so ably presides, and new and different views might be most inconveniently introduced.

Upon the whole, it is desirable that the General Committee should immediately meet and determine the nature of the monument; for upon that much of the amount of the subscription will depend. We have hardly heard the *Type-fountain* idea spoken of, except with disapprobation and ridicule; and persevering in it, we are sure, would greatly damage the object in view. With regard to the ulterior appropriation of any surplus beyond what could be expended on a monument—as Mrs. Glass says, and Mr. John Murray, who seconded the resolution, well knows, let us first catch our hare! Then may we think of alma-houses, of Booksellers' Provident Retreats, of Printers' Pension Societies, or other charities connected with the press; but the first great thing to be considered and done is, to erect an everlasting tribute to the memory of Caxton worthy of him and of the land he so largely benefited.

BIOGRAPHY.

J. B. PAPWORTH, ESQ.

THE death of Mr. John Buonarroti Papworth, late vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, occurred on Wednesday last, at his residence, Park End, St. Neot's, whither he had retired from London, after more than fifty years of professional practice. Early in life his excellent judgment and kind heart acquired for him the intimacy of the leading artists, and also the confidence of many wealthy amateurs as to the direction of their patronage and as to the decoration of their mansions. In this course he originated and accomplished the adoption of the tasteful style of modern furniture, which caused his selection by Government to carry out the foundation of the School of Design at Somerset House. His works on garden and rural architecture, very favourably received by the public, were the result of his experience in landscape gardening, which he joined as a profession with his other art. Amongst the clients to whom he owed an extremely varied practice, he numbered several of the late branches of the royal family, especially the Princess Charlotte, and also the present King of Württemberg, from whom he, having designed the palace and English park at Kaustadt, received the appointment of architect to his Majesty. His sons will have the satisfaction of remembering how highly Mr. Papworth was respected not only by his private friends and by his clients, but also by those severer judges, the mem-

* Is it not possible, however, that it might be taken from some earlier likeness? or, if not, might not an artist of genius make it, already popularly accepted, the foundation for a characteristic statue, as we have of Shakspeare, and the Germans (we presume) of Gutenberg? We are not aware that there exists any real portrait of this hero of typography, nor of Faust, or Schœffer, or other early worthy in the same line. The light that broke forth has become too universal and dazzling for us to trace the features of its original emanations.—*Ed. L. G.*

bers of his own profession, to whose splendid token of their esteem we gave publicity at the beginning of the year. [Our valued old friend has not long survived our erroneous information of his death.—*Ed. L. G.*]

JOHN CHRISTIAN HUTTNER, ESQ.,

TRANSLATOR at the Foreign Office as long as we can remember, has also been gathered to the dead (May 24). He accompanied Lord Macartney to China, and published a *Journal of the Embassy at Zurich* in 1795. Except his official duties, his whole life was spent in literary pursuits, which chiefly appeared in periodical publications. He was the author of a learned work, *De Mythis Platonis*. Mr. Huttner was eighty-two years of age, and died under peculiarly painful circumstances, as he was run over by a cab in the street about a fortnight before his decease, by which accident his thigh was broken; and although he appeared for some time to be doing well, the shock proved too great for his system, and he sank under an attack of apoplexy of the heart. He was a very able scholar, with an active and well-stored mind, and a placid and courteous temper; which endeared him to all with whom he had any intercourse, during his long, useful, and respected life. In 1808 he translated from the Spanish into German the highly interesting and important appeal of Don Pedro Cevallos to the nations of Europe, against Napoleon's invasion of Spain, and which is supposed to have had a powerful effect in awakening the sympathies of Germany in favour of the Spanish cause at that period. He is also understood to have furnished, from time to time, some valuable articles for the "Conversations Lexicon," and other leading German periodicals; and his literary reputation recommended him to the late accomplished Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, for whom he acted for many years as literary agent in this country.

THE HON. W. HERBERT,

DEAN of Manchester, died a fortnight ago, in his 69th year. He was the author of much Miscellaneous Poetry, and published in 1804 two volumes under that title, including translations from various languages, as well as original productions in Danish, Spanish, and Italian. In 1838 appeared his heroic poem of *Attila, King of the Huns*; and at other times his *Amargyllidae* and *Iridacæ* (the latter unfinished), excellent works of horticulture, to the study of which the Dean was much devoted. Mr. Herbert was the model of an accomplished gentleman and scholar, and an ornament to the Church of which he was so distinguished a member.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—After many rumours that Jenny Lind was as great in lyric tragedy as she is enchanting by the touching simplicity of her *Amina*, *Alice*, and the *Vivandiere*, it was at length determined that she would sing *Norma* on Tuesday last, obedient to the special command of her Majesty. From Mdlle. Lind's performance of *Amina*, in *Sonnambula*, we can form the truest and most favourable opinion of her powers; such a part, so full of dreamy music, requiring the very most delicate management of the voice, is completely suited to her. The faculty of sustaining a note of fine quality, more especially in alto, dwelling upon it, and ending so *pianissimo* that it is lost in fancy, is her great forte, so far as singing is concerned,—the great secret of her vocal charm over an audience; for it does not consist in wonderful execution, nor in great power. Then there is her earnestness, the reality she infuses into her acting, to enchain the sympathy of the listener, and give her performance the great success it has obtained. Now with such qualities, we could hardly expect to find her succeed in *Norma* to the extent of her other parts. The character, at least according to the usual readings of it, requires the greatest powers of vocal declamation, of cantabile and articulate singing, and, withal, an expression by the voice of the deepest

pathos. In the opening scena, where, more than all, the most tyrannical and commanding expression is required, Jenny Lind failed to excite the sensation which this striking bit of recitative usually creates. "Casta Diva" was well sung, but still without much applause; then followed the admirable cavatina, "Ah! bello a me ritorna," which was but tamely given. It lacked force in the expression, and in the execution was not so smooth as it should be; but in the celebrated "Oh non tremare; O perfido," we felt still more the want of the terrific passion of *Norma*, that could make a Roman tremble. The pathetic scene with her children, being more in her style, was very expressively sung; and in "Deh con te," and the duet, "Si, fino," she was much more successful, and adorned them delightfully with her own peculiar grace. In the finale, a scene involving all the dignity, grandeur, and pathos of the character, she appeared to want physical energy; and her treatment of the situation did not strike us as being quite in keeping with the character: it represented rather an angry raging woman than one heroic and proud to the last,—above all but one feeling, the thought of her children. However, though we find her thus deficient in southern fire, her performance of *Norma*, if she had done nothing else, would undoubtedly establish her as a most gifted dramatic singer, though not so successful as in the parts she has hitherto played. Lablache was, as ever, admirable; but of Fraschini and Mad. Barroni, the new *seconda donna*, we can say but very little in praise. Her Majesty being present in state, the National Anthem was sung on her entering and leaving the house; and the company was beyond every thing brilliant and numerous.

On Thursday, the Siren sang those Swedish airs which afforded so much delight to Royalty at the Palace concert. They are of a very peculiar character; and were given, whether touching or playful, wild or simple, with exquisite feeling and variety of expression. They were enthusiastically received by a brilliant and crowded audience.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—Bellini's *Norma* has been produced here with the same careful attention to the musical department which has characterised the operas hitherto given: the overture, which, to our minds, is a very charming example of the great voice-writer's style, was happily restored, and a full band of wind-instruments was employed upon the stage in the choral scenes with very good effect. On Saturday last, Grisi again sang the part of *Norma*, and displayed, we think, more passionate energy and finer dramatic singing than we ever heard from her. The thought that the fascinating Lind was listening to her, and about to sing the same part on the following Tuesday, seemed to animate her with unusual fire; and she sang some of the music in the very finest style of enunciate singing, especially the well-known "Tremate, per te, fellone," in which she was enthusiastically applauded. The contrast of rage in this scene with the tender love of her children in the following one, exhibited her great powers; it is in the display of these violent and intense feelings that Grisi excels, not only in her acting, but in the passionate tones of the voice which she employs. At such times we lose sight of the gifted singer, and find ourselves sympathising with her situation; on other occasions, when more subdued singing, and a treatment more expressive of the natural feelings should be employed, she executes the music perfectly, but then we think of the vocalist. Many consider this character her best; there is certainly great scope for the expression of extremes of feeling, but there is not enough in the music for the display of her extraordinary powers: we think her singing more effective in *Parlami* and *Semiramide*. "Casta diva" did not, on this occasion, go quite well; but the allegro which follows, "Ah! bello a me ritorna," was beautifully done: in the *finale* she sang with unusual feeling, and the curtain fell amidst the loudest applause. Corbari sang *Adalgisa* exceedingly well; she is

fast improving, and is an excellent *seconda donna*. Of Salvi's *Pollio* we can find but little of praise to say; his great scena, or rather long scena—a most tiresome one for the singer and the listeners—was indifferently sung, out of tune and time, with force where it should not have been, and lack of it where it should: in the *finale* he was better. Marini sang the part of *Oroveso* as no other singer but one can do; the effect of his splendid voice over the two bands in the opening scene was very grand.

Haymarket.—A two-act comic drama, by the ever-successful Mr. Planché, was produced on Saturday, and acted every night since, amidst much laughter and applause. Buckstone has a character in it which either fits him, or he fits it to a T; and the lively Miss Reynolds has also a very entertaining part, to which she does ample justice. The other portions are well sustained by Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Howe; and the whole is a palpable hit. Mrs. Nisbet's re-appearance thrice a week has not only given variety, but a stirring popular fill-up to this well-managed theatre.

Princess's.—*Ladies, Beware!* is the title of a lively comic drama produced here on Tuesday, and well played by Granby, James Vining, Miss Cooper, Miss Winstanley, and Miss Emma Stanley. The wife of Sir C. Vavasour (Miss Cooper and Vining) pushes her husband too far; and his patience being exhausted, the most deplorable consequences are likely to ensue; though Col. Vavasour (Granby) abates, whilst Grace Peabody (Emma Stanley) is made an instrument to feed the flame. Finally, matrimonial peace is restored; but, ladies, beware!

MUSIC.

The Sixth Ancient Concert, on Wednesday, under the direction of the Earl Cawdor, offered some of the best novelties of the course—a chorus, by Gio. Porta (1720); Himmel's "Das Zutraum auf Gott," finely sung by Staudigl; Mozart's cantata "Resta o cara," by Miss Dolby; "Io dico all'antro," by Porpora, a pupil of Scarlatti; a selection from Righini's service in D; a trio from Cimarosa's "L'Impresario in Angustie;" "Diro che perdisi," from V. Martini's "Cosa rara;" with a selection from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," and Gluck's "Orfeo." Mesdames Caradori and Dorus Gras, Misses Dolby and Ransford, Staudigl, Pischek, and Lockey, were the singers, and gave the greatest satisfaction to the tasteful audience.

Mr. Henry Wyld's *Annual Concert* at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Tuesday, attracted a very full company, and was undoubtedly one of the best of the season. Mr. Wyld is one of our most promising pupils of the Academy; and on this occasion shewed his taste in procuring a really fine orchestra from the ranks of the Philharmonic—Lucas conductor, Blagrove leader, with Loder, Hill, Haussmann, Howell, Lazarus, Harper, Ræ, and a host of first-rate instrumentalists. From these we had the *Jupiter* symphony of Mozart, and the overture to *Fidelio*, beautifully given, besides the whole of the accompaniments to the songs, and little Joachim's splendid concerto by Mendelssohn, than which nothing could be more delightful or astonishing. Pischek sang a scena from Spohr's *Jesondia*, with the full band, in fine style; and Mad. Dorus Gras and M^r Farren lent their vocal aid also. Several of Mr. Wyld's compositions were played by himself and band, which exhibit a good knowledge of composition, and shew promise of better things.

Mad. Pogliardini's *Concert* at the Princess's Rooms, on Wednesday, was fully attended, and some very good music was offered, in which Mad. F. Lablache, and Sig. F. Lablache, sang some buffo duets admirably; and Sig. Massone, whose *début* was the principal feature of the evening, performed. This gentleman possesses a baritone voice of very good quality, and though not powerful, yet nicely in tune; he sang a buffo duo with Pogliardini from *Turco in Italia* in capital style. It is said that he will shortly make his *début* on the English stage;

and from the fluent manner in which he sings the language, as well as his excellent powers as a singer, he bids fair to be a valuable accession to our opera stage. Little Thirlwall's astonishing playing exemplifies what we have before had occasion to remark, that we need not go to Belgium for young violinists.

VARIETIES.

The British Association business at Oxford will commence with Sir R. Murchison's giving up the chair to Sir R. Inglis, in the theatre, at two o'clock; after which he will, at the request of the Oxonians, preside at the dinner-party. Dr. Daubeny has an evening conversation at the Botanic Gardens.

The Grand Duke Constantine will not be at the Oxford British Association meeting, but travelling at the time through the silurian region of Wales, and afterwards, as we mentioned a fortnight ago, visit Wilton House, and the manufacturing districts of England, on the way to Blair Athol and deer-stalking. Among his other visits, the Prince was at Sir R. Murchison's on Saturday, to inspect the superb colossal vase presented to that gentleman by the Emperor for his geological explorations of Russia. Sir R., we believe, is immediately about to continue his researches to Bohemia and the Alps.

The Italian Scientific Association is appointed to assemble this year at Venice, and the time fixed is the 23d of September.

The Royal College of Chemistry now possesses thirty-eight students, and its prospects are brightening from day to day. No doubt of its future efficiency and prosperity can be entertained.

The Society of Arts distribution of Prizes, &c., took place on Thursday week; when Prince Albert gracefully and graciously presented the medals and rewards to the happily successful competitors, and inventors and improvers of useful arts.

Scotland.—This day is appointed for an Edinburgh meeting for the purpose of forming a National Educational Institution.

Herr Andersen, the most popular and interesting of Danish authors, left Copenhagen for London on the 14th of May; so that if not amongst us when this meets the public eye, he will not be much later. We call upon the taste and literature of England to give him a welcome such as our admiration of his genius must suggest.

Leigh Hunt.—A project of amateur theatricals is spoken of, the proceeds of which are destined for the purchase of an annuity for the declining years of this unspensioned author.

John Britton.—Out of the Testimonial Fund to pay a tribute of public respect to Mr. Britton for his long and successful labours in archaeology and architecture, a very harmonious Club has arisen, which, from time to time, enjoys the society of the estimable author, and pays him during life some of that homage which in our country is seldom yielded but to the insensate dead. We wish so good an example were generally followed. It would redeem us from the reproach of seldom or never valuing literary worth, till we asked some subscription-tombstone to tell posterity how great were the services the tenant below had rendered to some important and national branches of literature and art, such as Mr. Britton's to the Cathedral glories of our country. At the last meeting, June 2d, the old gentleman made a humorous address on his health being toasted; and mentioned that an autobiography of the most marked events and incidents in his progress through life was nearly completed. A copy will be presented to every subscriber to the Testimonial: to the list of which, since our last notice, have been added the names of her Majesty for ten guineas; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir T. Dean, R. S. Holford, T. F. Savory, Esqrs, five guineas each; Sir E. B. Lytton, three guineas; and about a dozen more two-guinea, and some guinea, adherents.

Literary Honours.—Mr. Weale, the editor and publisher of our splendid works on antiquities and

architecture, has been presented by the King of the Belgians with a gold medal, in honour of his productions. No one has more justly deserved it.

Shakspeare's House at Stratford.—Our zealous antiquary, Mr. J. O. Halliwell, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he alludes to the worse than uncertainty of local traditions, and points out that "we have no authentic information respecting the particular house in which our great dramatist first saw the light, and that the house in question is merely one in which he may have lived at some period of his life." But still he strongly impresses upon us that it should, if possible, be preserved in its present state; and we have only to iterate the opinion, that it would be a disgrace to England to have it sold and destroyed. It may not be generally known, that a cane and tankard belonging to Shakspeare (and pretty well authenticated—see Phillips' Magazine for February 1818) are now in the possession of a person of the name of Fletcher, at Gloucester, who, by descent through females of the names of Compton, Richardson, and Hart, is a collateral of the family; as is also Thomas Hart, a publican, now keeping a small inn at Tewksbury.

The British Museum.—A fresh return, obtained by Mr. Hume, exhibits the following further particulars respecting the financial affairs of the British Museum. It appears that the grand total amount expended on the Museum establishment, under all heads, from the year 1753 down to the year 1846, was 816,063*l.*; of which 404,202*l.* was appropriated to salaries and wages; 34,453*l.* to household expenses; 30,096*l.* to rates and taxes; 108,194*l.* to buildings, repairs, and fittings; 195,170*l.* to miscellaneous expenses; and 43,966*l.* to purchases of land, &c. The grand total amount expended for purchases since 1753 is 345,122*l.*; viz. 20,000*l.* for purchases from Sir H. Sloane's collections; 40,850*l.* for MSS.; 92,447*l.* for books, maps, and music; 10,405*l.* for specimens of natural history generally; 17,328*l.* for minerals and fossils; 12,751*l.* for zoological specimens; 1204*l.* for botanical; 122,115*l.* for antiquities, coins, and medals; and 28,109*l.* for prints and drawings.

The Caxton Monument.—During the rather slow and vacillating proceedings, after Lord Morpeth's and Mr. Bancroft's able speeches to the meeting on Saturday, a wag observed, that though they had Caxton before them, they did not get on like Wynkyn!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Jeremy Taylor's Works, new edit. revised and corrected, by the Rev. C. P. Eden, Vol. II. 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Geography of Palestine, by W. M'Leod, 12mo, 1s. 6d.—Life Lore from the Childhood of Nolan Fairfield, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Treatise on Atmospheric Phenomena, by E. J. Lowe, post 8vo, 8s.—Archbold's New County Courts Law, new edit. 12mo, 8s.—The Bible Remembrancer, by the Rev. J. Cobbin, sq. 3s. 6d.—H. C. Denson on Cold and Consumption, 8vo, 3s. 6d.—Rev. D. Laing's Sermons, chiefly resulting from daily experience, royal 8vo, 12s.—Christ an Example for the Young, 12mo, 1s. 6d.—Cochran's Handbook of Central Europe, 3d edit. 12mo, 12s.—Wordsworth's Law and Practice of Elections, 3d edit. 8vo, 20s.—Bennett's Lectures on Infidelity, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—The Protégé, by Mrs. Ponsonby, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 11s. 6d.—Gray's Elegy, by the Etching Club, columnar 8vo, 2*l.* 2s.; bd. in mor. 5*l.* 13s. 6d.; coloured, 4*l.* 10s., proofs in portfolio, 5*l.* 5s.—Roger's Law and Practice of Election Committees, &c. 7th edit. 8vo, 30s.—Marie, from the French, edited by Count D'Orsay, fep. 5s.—Bury's Remains of Ecclesiastical Wood-work, 4to, 21s.—Mischief of the Muses, 8vo, 5s.—O'Connell's Reminiscences, by a Munster Farmer, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—A Chapter for Conveyancers, &c., by D. Allester, 8vo, 1s. 6d.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shews the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1847.	h. m. s.	1847.	h. m. s.
June 19 . . .	11 0 50.7	June 23 . . .	11 1 42.6
20 . . .	— 1 3.7	24 . . .	— 1 55.5
21 . . .	— 1 16.8	25 . . .	— 2 8.2
22 . . .	— 1 29.7		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would request the attention of our readers to the variety of interesting information in our Danish correspondence.

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25	1 2 2	2 4 4	35	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	40	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	45	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	50	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	55	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	60	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	65	2 12 9	5 5 6

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Jan. 1847. J. LODGE, Secretary and Actuary.

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BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLXXIII.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in No. 173 of "The Edinburgh Review" are requested to be sent to the Publishers by Thursday, the 1st of July; and BILLS, on or before Friday, July the 2d.

39 Paternoster Row, June 19, 1847.

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